THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII--No 155. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

ADVICES BY THE DEUTSCHLAND.

Republican Reform in Switzerland

An Unfortunate Letter by Napoleon III

Progress of the Fenian Excitement—Examination of the Alleged Clerkenwell Conspirators.

Affairs in Germany and Italy.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The German mail steamer Deutschland, from Bremen on the 15th and Southampton on the 17th inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

Miscellaneous News.

A telegram from Maikatto, of December 1, says:—Colonel Merewether, with the advanced brigade, is moving on Senafe. The inhabitants of Okulch and Kuzeln have tendered their services. The troops are in good health. The Aboona is dead. A telegram from Aden, of December 6, says:—Colonel Staveley and staff, together with the last detachment of the Scinde Brigade, have passed here, *en route* for Abyssinia. Advices from Annesley Bay report a great scarcity of water. The disease among the mules and horses continued to an alarming extent. A chief of the Tigre, with 600 men, had arrived in the British camp.

Sir Roderick Murchison, in a letter to the *Times*, expresses his belief that Dr. Livingstone is still alive. The Queen's Consul and Vice-Consul at Zanzibar says that they are forced to the conclusion, from the accounts received, that, in all probability, Dr. Livingtone is the white traveller mentioned in the last despatches received.

Zeidler's Correspondenz, a semi-official Berlin paper, says that the French diplomats in Southern Germany are again busily employed in recommending alliance with France as the great Catholic and conservative power.

Large popular meetings have been held at Zurich, Winterthur, Uster, and Bulach, at which resolutions were passed in favor of a revision of the Zurich Constitution in a completely democratic sense. During the meeting loud cries of "Down with the present system," "Away with its supporters," were uttered.

Advices from Switzerland state that, notwithstanding the assertion of some of the Italian journals that Prince Napoleon was expected to meet King Victor Emanuel at Monza, his Imperial Highness was still at his seat of Prangins, on the Lake of Geneva.

For persons who are frequently in the habit of sending telegraphic messages, a new system is coming into operation in Paris on the 1st of January. Adhesive telegraphic stamps will be issued, to be put on the original despatches by the senders themselves. Special boxes for the receipt of these despatches will be placed in the different quarters of the city. These boxes will be cleared every ten minutes. As the despatches will be sent to the different offices by the atmospheric tubes, they must be enclosed in envelopes of given dimensions, in order to insure their immediate transmission.

The needle-gun now definitely adopted by the Russian War Office is of the Prussian pattern, but the needle being somewhat shorter and thicker, the rapidity of the firing is said to be slightly increased. If Russian accounts are trustworthy, an ordinary soldier will easily accomplish eight discharges in a minute, while a skilled hand is stated to have no difficulty in reaching up to fourteen. There are not many new rifles being made, the old ones admitting of adaptation.

L'Avenir National reproduces a letter, or "memorandum," said to have been written by Prince Louis Bonaparte, the present Emperor, on the Roman question, in order to show that his Majesty's opinion was not always in favor of maintaining the temporal power of the Pope. He said:—

"The Italian people are not yet capable of supporting the best of governments—that of the United States of America. These considerations lead me to believe that the government which in present circumstances suits Italy best is a constitutional monarchy. In my judgment Italy should be united in one nation, and form but one family. She should have Rome for her capital. There should be in Italy a unity of weights, measures, and coin. There should be no custom-house but that on the frontier for certain foreign countries. The Chambers should sit in Rome, where the Pope might continue to occupy the Vatican. But the head of the Church, according to the spirit of the gospel, should have spiritual power only."

General Timashoff, who had been residing at Pau, has left for St. Petersburg, having been appointed Minister of the Post Office and of Telegraphs in Russia.

M. de Bonnieres, French Minister at Teheran, a few days after his arrival on the 19th of October presented in full audience to the Shah of Persia his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor Napoleon.

The Viceroy of Egypt and his Minister, Nubar Pasha, are publishing at Paris a collection of the ancient and modern historians of Armenia. The members of the Armenian Academy of St. Lazarus, at Venice, and the principal French and foreign students of that literature, are assisting in the labors, directed by a French savant, M. Victor Langlois. The collection will comprise five volumes.

The net profit of the gaming tables in the little State of Monaco during 1866-67 was as much as two millions of francs.

THE FENIANS.

The Military and Police Arrangements in London.

From the London Express, December 16.

The police authorities at Great Scotland yard, acting in concert with the Home office, have disposed of the whole of the force under their command in a manner which is regarded as the best for their protection against Fenian outrages. The several detachments and stations have been placed within rapid communication, and the reserves are on such a footing that very strong bodies of armed police, mounted and foot, can be quickly despatched to any part of the metropolis. The officers of the Guards are also prepared to support them on the instant.

Within a few minutes a strong force of the Guards and police could be brought into action, and, if necessary, in a very short time they would be aided by some thousands of troops, all of whom carry the Snider rifle. So far as any direct attack is concerned, the authorities could immediately repress it; but it is not thought that hostility will be shown in any such manner. The only apprehension is that outrages may be attempted which would equal in recklessness the Manchester attack, and the one in London. A very large number of detectives are on duty, and every place where public or private property, which it is thought might be a point of attack, is closely watched by them. The Tower, the various royal buildings, and every depot of arms belonging to the regular volunteer service, are carefully guarded.

The Government has had information recently forwarded to them which caused an apprehension that if anything were attempted it would be a seizure of arms, as the Irish constabulary, in particular, have at various times taken a very large quantity from the conspirators. Special reports are made throughout the day, so that the Commissioners at the chief office are continually informed of all that is passing. At the same time, persons having control of important business premises would do well to see that they are properly watched, especially in case of fire. The efficient fire brigade under command of Captain Shaw, is, of course, always kept in a state for instant service.

Examination of the Alleged Clerkenwell Conspirators.

From the London Star, Dec. 17.

During the whole of yesterday morning much uneasiness prevailed in the neighborhood of the Bow street police office, and crowds, smaller or larger, assembled from time to time in the street, in expectation that the prisoners, Timothy Desmond, Jeremiah Allen and Annie Justin, would be brought up for further examination. No hour having been fixed for the hearing, considerable uncertainty arose, and many persons, after waiting about the neighborhood for two or three hours, came to the conclusion that the prisoners would not be brought before the magistrate to-day at all.

The intervals were enlivened by the discussion of various rumors, more or less probable, improbable, absurd, or impossible. One statement was that an attack had been made, or was about to be made, on Milbank Prison, where it was alleged the prisoners were confined; another that the police court was to be blown up with grenades, or with barrels of gunpowder, charged with slow matches, to be thrown in through the skylight from adjoining buildings; a third that Burke and Casey were confined at the Tower of London, which building would be stormed by Fenians in the afternoon.

At about twenty minutes past 3 o'clock Sir Thomas Henry took his seat upon the bench, and the three prisoners were placed at the bar. The female prisoner, Justin, was assisted into the box by a female attendant (Mrs. Smith, the searcher of the Bow street station), and was accommodated with a seat.

Superintendent Durkin said—Sir Thomas Henry, before commencing the proceedings, let me hand you a medical certificate which I have received as to the health of the female prisoner Justin.

Sir Thomas Henry (after examining the certificate)—Let Mr. Poland see this.

It was accordingly handed to Mr. Poland.

Mr. Poland—Sir, I am instructed by the solicitors of the Treasury to appear here to conduct the charge against the prisoners, but as I have only been recently instructed, and as inquiries of considerable importance are still pending, it will be my duty to ask you for a further remand. There are witnesses who, unfortunately, are now confined to the hospital in consequence of injuries which they received, and there are other and various reasons why the case should stand over. Among others I have here a medical certificate to the effect that the woman at the bar, Anne Justin, is exceedingly unwell, and that it is desirable that she should not be detained here long. Under these circumstances I have to ask that the prisoners be remanded to some day when further and most material evidence will be laid before you.

Sir Thomas Henry observed that the request was a reasonable one, and the prisoners were accordingly remanded.

Before being removed from the dock Allen asked leave to put a question to the other prisoners.

Sir Thomas Henry—I cannot allow you to examine your fellow prisoners.

Allen—It is only one question I wish to put.

Sir Thomas Henry—You cannot examine them, and I advise you to reserve for the present any statement you have to make in defense.

GERMANY.

A Difficulty with Russia Developing.

The Vienna *Morgenpost* of December 19 says: We understand that with the new year Baron Werther, the Prussian Ambassador, will assume the title of Ambassador of the North German Confederation at the Court of Vienna; and in a recent sitting of the Prussian Parliament Count Bismark informed the members that all the Prussian envoys to the principal courts will shortly be recalled, to be immediately reaccredited in the name of the North German Confederacy. This step, though in strict accordance with the federal charter, has been postponed from a desire to spare the sensibilities of the minor princes belonging to the reformed commonwealth.

In the same legislative sitting the measures recently taken by the Russian Government for suppressing the German language in the Baltic provinces were complained of by some deputies. Herr Lowe said that if the Russian Government thought itself entitled to interfere in behalf of the Rayah on the ground that the Christian subject of the Porte had a common religion and language of their own, Prussia has no less a right to protect the German Protestants under the Russian sceptre. Those Germans had first colonized the Baltic provinces; and if during the many divisions of the holy Roman empire Courland and Livonia had been lost on the eastern borders, as are Alsace and Lorraine on the western, that was no reason why the Russian Government should not be made to respect privileges confirmed by successive Czars.

In answering this interpellation, Count Bismark evinced a marked desire to remain on good terms with the St. Petersburg Cabinet. He could not interfere with the domestic policy of a friendly power, and was afraid of wounding the sensibilities of a neighboring race. Passing over to another grievance given utterance to by a preceding speaker, he admitted that the position of the province of Eastern Prussia in being cut off from Russia by a prohibitive tariff was very melancholy. Eastern Prussia, all but shut out from commerce, was condemned to an agricultural existence by the Russian Government.

Zeidler's Correspondent, a semi-official Berlin paper, says that the French diplomats in Southern Germany are busily employed in recommending alliance with France as the great Catholic and conservative power.

A marriage between the Crown Prince of Holland and the Princess Frederika, eldest daughter of the ex-King of Hanover, is contemplated at the Hague, and highly approved at Paris. If the settlement between King George and the King of Prussia is ratified by the Berlin Chambers, the Princess is expected to have a dowry of two million thalers.

General von Roon, the Prussian Minister of War, will leave Berlin for a southern climate to recruit his health. The duties of his office will be provisionally administered by General Podbilski.

In the sitting of the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies, December 13, the Military reorganization bill came on for discussion. Prince von Hohenlohe delivered a speech, in which he said:—The present feverish state of transition renders a great crisis imminent and demands an increase of military power, in order that Bavaria should be armed in such a manner as to command respect, and thereby assume a fitting position among European States. The militia system and the present military constitution of Bavaria do not suffice for that purpose. By imitating the Prussian system Bavaria will obtain an equally good army, and will be able, in conjunction with her allies, to repel any force that may threaten her rights.

ITALY.

In the Italian Legislative Chambers, on the 18th of December, the debate upon the foreign policy of the Government was resumed. Signor Crispi continued his speech by demonstrating the violation of the September Convention by France. He maintained the universal character of the late Italian movement towards Rome, and averred that it was impossible the temporal power could be retained.

He pointed out the inconsistency between the principles of the Napoleonic dynasty and the present action of the French Emperor. "Parliament," said the speaker, "cannot discuss or determine the means of going to Rome. Italy must wait for a favorable opportunity. The present Ministry is powerless to lead Italy to the fulfilment of the national programme." Signor Crispi quoted several former speeches of General Menabrea, as indicating the clerical and liberal policy of that Minister. An excited debate followed, including much recrimination between the right and the left of the House.

Signori Minghetti and Visconti-Venosta protested against the attack of Signor Crispi. They defended the September Convention, and their policy upon the Roman question. Signor Mari, the Minister of Justice, protested against the terms in which the arrest of Garibaldi had been condemned, and defended the magistrates who had confirmed that arrest.

Signor Depretis appealed to the members to abstain from useless recrimination, and the debate was again adjourned.

TURKEY.

The Levant *Herald* announces that a Council of Ministers was held at the Presidency of the Great Council, in Constantinople, and that the deliberations were relative to the concessions asked by the Cretan delegates assembled at Canea. Ali Pacha will remain in Candia two months longer.

AN ILLINOIS TRAGEDY.

A Divorced Husband Wreaks Vengeance upon his Former Wife.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 28.

On the evening of Thursday, the 26th, the most bloody tragedy ever enacted in Belleville, Illinois, was perpetrated in the upper story of the Beutchler House, by a man named Jacob Schopp, who, after cutting a fearful gash with a knife in the abdomen of his wife, attempted his own life with the same weapon, by stabbing himself repeatedly in the left breast. The occurrence took place a little before 6 o'clock.

It seems that Schopp had been absent from home several months, part of which time he had been spending in St. Louis, and part in New Orleans, and that for a long time prior to his departure his dissolute habits and perverse disposition had been the cause of much infelicity at home. It is said that besides cruelly ill-treating his wife, who is a small and delicate woman, he has been in the habit of threatening her life so often, that she concluded finally to seek a legal separation from him. Therefore, at the last term of the Circuit Court she applied for and obtained a divorce from her marriage bond on the grounds of severe and repeated cruelty. Personal service was had upon her husband, but he interposed no defense, and, upon trial, an overwhelming case was made out against him.

Since the granting of the divorce it is said that he has been seen lurking about Belleville, moody and sullen. Sometimes he would venture into the building in which his divorced wife and children occupied a tenement room. Frequently he would partially ascend the stairs as if going to her room, but upon being observed by any other of the inmates, he would immediately retrace his steps and leave the building. It is not positively known that he has ever visited his wife since her divorce, until the evening of Thursday last, when he suddenly broke in upon her while she was preparing the evening meal for herself and little ones. She was alone in her room at the time, two of her children being in a neighbor's room on the same floor. Immediately an altercation was begun by his making a violent demand upon his wife for $200, which he alleged she had.

Becoming frightened, she attempted to leave the room, but was prevented by her infuriated husband, who, at that moment probably, inflicted upon her the wound of which, the medical gentlemen think, she will surely die. The screams of the wounded woman brought out her next-door neighbor, who, terrified, fled down stairs into the street calling for help. One of the city officials ran up stairs, and found the wounded woman stand on the landing near her own door, with her youngest child, about one year old, in her arms. Being in an excited and fainting condition, she was taken into the next apartment and medical attendance at once procured, when it was found that instead of being merely bruised, as she supposed, by being struck with a pistol, her bowels were actually protruding from a murderous-looking gash in the abdomen, and that the nature of the wound was such as to preclude almost all hope of her recovery. Her fiendish assailant, we will not dignify him by the name of husband, was found stretched out upon two chairs in the room where, but a few minutes before, he had attempted the life of his terrified wife. He seemed stupefied, and made no response when questioned about the deed he had done. His coat was off, and upon trying to lift him it became at once apparent that he, too, was wounded. Two small pools of blood were found upon the floor near where he was reclining, and his shirt and other clothing were soaked in blood. A pallet was then prepared upon which he was laid, and he was observed to be sinking very fast from the effect of five or six ugly stabs around and upon his left breast. But very little sympathy was manifested for him, and he received no attention from the doctors until he was removed from the room in which he lay to the Engine House, yesterday forenoon, on a stretcher, by order of the authorities. He may now, it is thought, recover, although his wife may and probably will die.

The relatives of the would-be murderer and suicide, and also those of his unfortunate wife, are deeply distressed at the occurrence, and none seem to desire his recovery, or indeed to care whether he lives or dies. Mrs. Schopp has experienced much suffering, and may die from inflammation and mortification soon, in view of which fact her dying declarations were to have been taken yesterday, and her boy, a bright lad twelve years old, has been sent for from this city, where for some time past he has been at school.

THE NEW YORK CHECK ROBBERY.

Arrest of Three Men Who Are Identified as the Robbers—How They Were Recognized.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, last evening.

On Saturday night, about 8 30 o'clock, Sergeant McGovern and Officer Dunlap, of the Seventeenth Precinct, arrested a notorious thief, named Thomas McKeon, in Third street, near Avenue A, on suspicion of having been one of the men who knocked down and robbed the messenger of the Bank of the State of New York in William street, near Wall, on the 13th inst. On the way to the station-house McKeon attempted to escape by slipping out of his coat, but was prevented from doing so.

A moment or two afterwards a young man named Edward Goodey, alias Ed. Moore, interfered, and fired two shots at the officers, but both missed their aim. The officers recognized the person who fired the shots, but deferred arresting him, as they were determined not to lose their hold on McKeon.

About 10 o'clock the same officer arrested Washington Goodey, alias John Smith, a brother of the above, in Avenue A, near Third street. This man was suspected of robbing a man of a large sum of money which he carried in a carpet bag in Forty-third street about a year ago. He was arrested at the time and partially identified as one of the persons who escaped in a butcher cart after the robbery, but he was set at liberty, it is said, through some legal technicality. When the officer took this man into custody two six-barrel revolvers were placed to his head, and he was told that if he attempted to escape he would lose his life. He was then taken to the Station House and locked up.

About midnight Sergeant McGovern arrested Edward Goodey in Third street, near the Catholic church, and he was also locked up in the Seventeenth Precinct Station House.

At 10 o'clock this morning the three men were taken to Police Headquarters for identification. Superintendent Kennedy, Inspector Dilks, and Captain John S. Young took their seats at the desk, and opposite to them a long row of detectives, newspaper reporters, and police clerks were seated, when Washington Goodey was brought in and given a seat in the centre of the row. Mr. Kinsley, the bank messenger, then entered and rapidly ran his eye along the line until he came to the prisoner. He gave Goodey a steadfast look, when the prisoner's face became deadly pale. Kinsley expressed the belief that he was one of the assailants, although he could not swear positively to the fact. Edward Goodey and McKeon were then brought in and placed in different parts of the line, when they, too, were identified, although the messenger could not swear positively to them. During this time not a word was spoken by any one present, and in the few moments required for identification the greatest anxiety was depicted on the faces, not only of the prisoners, but of all others present.

Several other persons who witnessed the robbery were brought in and partly identified the prisoners. One gentleman positively identified Edward Goodey as one of the robbers. About an hour was required for the examination, and the prisoners were viewed standing, sitting, and with their backs turned; also, with their hats removed from their heads, their coat-collars turned, and in other positions. The accused are all young men, and the police represent them as notorious characters.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Senator Morton on the Policy of the Republicans—What He Thinks of the Situation, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

The speech of Senator Morton, of Indiana, last night, at the Union League Hall, excites much attention to-day, as he is one of the ablest leaders of the Republican party, and his views indicate the policy they will be likely to pursue in the next Presidential campaign. He is opposed to the crushing taxation now existing, and thinks that, if this generation only pays the interest on the public debt, it will be doing its full share. He is in favor of reducing both our army and navy to at least one-half their present proportions. He thinks the purchase of Alaska justified, on considerations of high political and commercial importance for the future, but is opposed to the purchase of St. Thomas. He recommends the funding of the public debt at a low rate of interest, and considers that the triumph of the Democratic party in the next campaign would be a calamity which would result in the Union soldier being disgraced, and the places of honor and trust would revert to Rebels, and their names occupy the position of honor on the pages of history.

The New British Minister

is expected to arrive in Washington early in January.

The Weather.

There is a light fall of snow here this morning.

From Central and South America.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The Panama *Star* of the 23d is received.

The steamer Newbern arrived at Aspinwall on the 18th, with 350 men for the Pacific squadron.

The gunboat Mohican would leave for the North Pacific about the 1st of January, but would await the arrival at Aspinwall of the frigate Minnesota, with a class of midshipmen for the Pacific service. The Mohican on the voyage to Panama picked up the schooner Petrel, from San Francisco, with treasure seekers bound to Coas Island, in distress, and towed her to Panama. The gunboat Wateree arrived at Panama on the 15th.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

South American news is of no special importance. The new volcano, about twenty-four miles east of Leon, Nicaragua, had been in violent and grand eruption, throwing out fire and cinders from two craters, and lately had sent out heavy showers of fine black sand which reached Leon, covering the streets of that place to the depth of half an inch.

Arrival of Over One Million in Specie.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The steamer Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, has arrived. She brings one million one hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and forty dollars in specie ($1,111,741).

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Flour quiet and in demand, light extra $7 50@8 00; superfine, $7 75@8 25. Wheat steady at $2 45@2 55. Legal-tenders, 75¼.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 92½; Reading, 96½; Canton Company, 48¾; Erie, 71½; Cleveland and Toledo, 97¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96½; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 84½; New York Central, 116½; Illinois Central, 135½; Cumberland preferred, 132; Missouri 6s, 93¾; Hudson River, 131¼. U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 108½; do. 1864, 105½; do. 1865, 106; Ten-forties, 100¾; Seven-thirties, 104½. Money, 6 per cent. Exchange, 10¼. Gold, 133¾.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Cotton firm at 15¾c. Flour firm; 4500 barrels sold; State, $8 35@10 60; Ohio $9 75@12; Western, $8 50@13; Southern, $10@14 60; California, $12 50@13 50. Wheat firm; 1000 bushels sold; white Missouri, $2 85½. Corn firmer; 29,000 bushels sold; Western, $1 36@1 37½. Oats firm; Western, 84½c. Barley quiet; 1000 bushels sold; State, $1 88. Beef quiet. Pork steady; mess, $21 25. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Important Letter by the Hon. E. G. Spalding on Good Faith in Meeting Our National Obligations.

BUFFALO, Dec. 24.—The Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator, Washington.—Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of the recent Report of the Finance Committee brought in by Senator Sherman, and Senate bill No. 207, "for funding the national debt, and for the conversion of the notes of the United States," accompanied by your letter of the 19th instant, asking my opinion on the proposed measure, or any of its parts, and desiring me to communicate my suggestions at an early day.

I notice that Senator Sherman, in his report, (pages 6 and 7), giving countenance to the idea that the 5 20 bonds, under the act of 25th February, 1862, may be paid in the depreciated greenback currency, is laboring under a material misapprehension of the facts in regard to the representations made by the agents of the Government when the loan was negotiated, and especially as to the time when those representations were made. Mr. Sherman says:—"It is said that the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury who negotiated the 5-20 loan, gave a construction to this act at the time the loan was offered; that this was announced to the people, and upon the faith of this the loan was taken. Your Committee can find no official declaration made by the Secretary on this subject until after the loan was negotiated," and then refers to a letter written by Secretary Chase, May 18, 1864, as being the first official declaration on the subject that has come to his knowledge. The Senator seems to consider that if the Secretary made official declarations at the time the loan was negotiated, giving a construction to the act, to the effect that the principal, as well as the interest, was payable in coin, and that if both parties understood that to be the construction of the law, such declarations would form a part of the contract, and that the Government would be bound to make these declarations good, and to give effect to the contract as understood by both parties when it was made. Now, the proofs are at hand that such official representations were made by the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury, before and *at the time* the loan was being negotiated, as I will now proceed to show.

Secretary Chase, who negotiated that loan, decided as early as December, 1862, that a fair construction of all the loan acts under which the funded debt was contracted, required us to pay actual money—gold and silver—on all the funded debt of the Government; that a pretended payment in another *promise* of the United States was no payment, but merely changing the form of the debt. In other words, that a payment of the bonds in greenbacks would be merely substituting the debt of the Government in the form of legal-tender notes, bearing no interest, for bonds bearing six per cent. interest, which would be manifestly unjust. This question came up on the kind of money that should be provided for paying that part of the funded debt, created prior to the Rebellion, which fell due January 1, 1863, and this decision was then made and published. The Committee of Ways and Means, in December, 1862, a short time before its maturity, desired to know whether any further legislation would be necessary to insure the payment of coin on that part of the funded debt falling due within a few days. In order to ascertain in a formal manner what construction the Secretary of the Treasury would put upon the law, a Sub-Committee from the Committee on Ways and Means was appointed, consisting of Mr. Hooper, Mr. Morrill, and myself, to confer with the Secretary on the subject. This Sub-Committee called upon the Secretary at the Treasury Department, and, after a full and free conference, the Secretary decided that a fair construction of the law, as well as good faith, required him to pay all the funded debt in coin, and that he did not deem it necessary to have any further law passed to enable him to do so.

Under these circumstances, the Committee of Ways and Means did not deem it necessary to report a bill authorizing or requiring the funded debt to be paid in coin, and consequently no further law was passed; and on the first of January, 1863, the funded debt falling due at that time was paid in coin. From the time this decision was made by Secretary Chase, down to the present time, the same language has been held by each Secretary of the Treasury, namely, that the funded debt of the Government was payable in coin, both principal and interest, and that the Government would not seek to avail itself of the five years' option to redeem the Five-twenty bonds until it was prepared to pay coin for the principal as well as the interest. But this is not the only proof.

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, bankers in New York city, were prominent sub-agents of the Government in negotiating the 5-20 bonds under the act of February 25, 1862. Many persons who were desirous of subscribing to this loan, wanted to know authoritatively whether the principal of the bonds was payable in coin as well as the interest. In order to have the proof in hand to satisfy people on this point, Fisk & Hatch, at the very time they were negotiating large amounts of this loan, addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 3d of August, 1863, and received from him an official reply, signed by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, which was immediately published in the New York *Times*, as follows:—

THE POPULAR LOAN.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times.

We are receiving numerous inquiries as to whether the United States 5-20 bonds are redeemable in gold. We have received a letter from the Treasury Department most satisfactorily answering this question (as it was once before answered by Mr. Chase), a copy of which we hand you herewith. The popular character of this loan, and its wide distribution among the people, renders the subject one of universal public interest and importance, and we presume the publication of this letter will be acceptable to your readers.
FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1863.

"Gentlemen: Your letter of the 3d instant, relative to the redemption of 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds of the loan of February 25, 1862, has been received. The following is the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the redemption of the public debt:—'All coupon and registered bonds, forming a part of the permanent loan of the United States, will be redeemed in gold. The 5-20 sixes, being redeemable at any time within twenty years after the lapse of five years, belong to the permanent loan, and so do the twenty year sixes of July 17, 1861, into which the three years 7'30s are convertible. All obligations and notes forming a part of the temporary loan will be paid at maturity in United States notes, unless before such maturity payment in specie shall have been generally resumed. The 7'30 three year bonds or notes form part of the temporary loan, with the privilege of conversion into twenty year sixes, in sums of not less than $500. They will, therefore, be paid, if the holders prefer payment to conversion, in United States notes. GEO HARRINGTON.
"Acting Secretary of the Treasury.
"To Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, Bankers, New York."

This official letter from the Treasury Department, in addition to its being published in all the newspapers, was published in hand-bill form (one of the original hand-bills being now in my possession), and sent broadcast among the people, to induce them to come forward and take up these bonds, which were then in the market, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and offered by him at par. I was at the time actively engaged in negotiating this loan. I advertised and circulated this letter extensively myself, and gave copies of it to subscribers at the time of making their subscription to this loan.

I regarded these representations, made by authority of the Treasury Department, and upon the faith of which people were induced to subscribe for the loan, as forming a part of the contract, and that the Government is now bound to make these representations good; and that whenever they seek to redeem these bonds, the principal as well as the interest should be paid in coin. I should regard it as a gross breach of faith on the part of the Government to attempt to evade these declarations, or equivocate in fulfilling this contract, or any part of it.

But aside from these representations made by the Secretary, I would suggest that the plain meaning of the act of 1862, when read in connection with its title, leads to the same conclusion, and that Secretary Chase, in giving the construction to the law which he did in negotiating the loan, gave a correct, practical common sense decision. The argument of the present Secretary, in his last Annual Report (pages 24, 25, and 26), is able and conclusive on this point. The interpretation given to the act by both these distinguished Secretaries is in exact accordance with my intention at the time I drew and introduced the bill in the House, in January, 1862, and as I believe it was fully understood by Congress when it passed. The title of the act is expressive of the intention and purpose for which it was passed, namely, "An Act to authorize the Issue of United States Notes, and for the Redemption or Funding thereof, and for Funding the Floating Debt of the United States."

It was intended by this measure, in the imminent peril in which we were then placed by Rebellion, to make a *forced loan* from capitalists, by compelling them to take legal-tender United States notes, which should be paid out to the army and navy, and for supplies and materials of war, but at the same time give them a fair rate of interest for the use of their money, by allowing them to fund these legal-tender notes as they should accumulate in their hands, and not bearing interest, into a twenty years' bond, bearing 6 per cent. interest.

Mr. Spalding here quotes at length from a speech made by him in Congress, in January, 1862, and continues:—

These are, in part, the remarks I made in the House on the Loan bill introduced by me, and which became a law February 25, 1862. The operation of the bill, in the issue of the legal tender notes, the paying them out to the army and navy, their final funding into a 20-years 6 ℘ cent. bond, have been substantially what I stated would be its operation at the time I introduced it into the house. The object of the bill was to provide the means by which the floating and temporary debt, then bearing heavily upon the treasury, might, by the operation of the act, be funded into a long bond, without a heavy sacrifice in making the negotiation.

Some gentlemen are now trying to reverse the obvious intent of the act, and *unfund* all this bonded debt, by again putting it into a *floating* and temporary form. I regard all these late shifts and quibbles to unsettle what I regard as already honorably fixed and determined by the Treasury Department, under and in pursuance of law, as unworthy of this great nation, unstatesmanlike in those who advocate it, and, if persisted in, will I think, inevitably destroy the credit of the Government, and postpone indefinitely a resumption of specie payment.

Why take the back track under these funding loan bills? Why open the question at all at this time? The floating debt and temporary loans are already funded; or so nearly funded that there cannot be any reasonable doubt that, by the 15th of July next, when the last series of 7'30 notes fall due, the whole will be funded into bonds, none of which are payable until 1882, being fifteen years yet before they become due. The Government is not legally or morally bound to pay one dollar of the principal of these bonds until they become due. Then why trouble ourselves about funding that which is already funded, especially when it has to be done by repudiating the acts and declarations of the Secretary of the Treasury in the discharge of his official duties? Why raise the question now as to the kind of money with which we are to pay bonds already outstanding, and which are not becoming due until 1882?

The $830,000,000 of three years 7'30 notes were all negotiated under representations made by the Treasury Department similar to those made in respect to the 5-20 loan of '62, with an express stipulation that the holders of these notes should have the privilege of converting them, at maturity, into 5 20 bonds. The bonds of '62, as well as the bonds issued in redemption of the three series of 7'30 notes, all stand upon the same footing, and the Government is no doubt bound to pay the principal as well as interest in coin, whenever it seeks to retire these bonds under the five years option reserved on the face of these bonds. That such is the view taken by the present Secretary of the Treasury fully appears by his letter to L. P. Morton & Co., bankers, in New York, in which he says:—

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 15, 1866.—Gentlemen:—Your favor of the 12th instant is received. I regard, as did also my predecessors, all bonds of the United States as payable in coin. The bonds that have matured since the suspension of specie payments have been so paid, and I have no doubt that the same will be true of all others. This being, as I understand it to be, the established policy of the Government, the 5 20 bonds of 1862 will either be called in at the expiration of five years from their date, and paid in coin, or be permitted to run until the Government is prepared to pay them in coin. I am, very truly yours, HUGH McCULLOCH, Sec'y.
"Messrs. L. P. MORTON & Co., New York."

Under the influence of this official declaration, most of the bonds have been taken on the exchange of the 7 30 notes, in pursuance of the stipulation on the back of the notes, and long before these bonds become due specie payments will no doubt be resumed, and we shall then have but one standard of value, and only one kind of money, namely, coin or its equivalent, in which to pay these bonds. Our population and resources will be nearly double then what they are now. We shall be abundantly able to pay at that time in that currency which is recognized by all civilized nations as the true standard and measure of value, and thereby the honor and good faith of the nation will be fully maintained. E. G. SPALDING.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1867.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were steady. Government loans were firmly held. 101¾ was bid for 10-40s; 112¾ for 6s of 1881; 108¼ for '62 5-20s; 105⅝ for '64 5-20s; 105¾ for '65 5-20s; and 108⅛ for July '65 5-2s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 99¾@99⅞, an advance of ⅛.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 52½, no change; Reading at 48, no change; Lehigh Valley at 51½, no change; Catawissa preferred at 23½, a slight decline; Philadelphia and Erie at 28¼, a decline of ¼; and North Pennsylvania at 33, no change; 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 26½ for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Minehill; 40 for Elmira preferred; and 42½ for Northern Central.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 130 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53½ for Commercial; 106 for Northern Liberties; 29½ for Mechanics'; 110 for Kensington; 55 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers'; and 62½ for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 29½, a decline of ¼, and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 21½, no change. 88 was bid for Morris Canal preferred, and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 133¾; 11 A. M., 133¾; 12 M., 133½; 1 P. M., 133⅝, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price of last evening.

—The following paragraph from the N. Y. *World* refers to a fraud in Wall street on Saturday, which we hear to-day is likely to be defeated, if not punished, by summary legal proceedings:—

"A sensation was created among the brokers by the discovery of a novelty in rascality by which some leading brokers were victimized. A broker borrowed stocks, gave his checks for them, sold the stocks for cash, deposited the checks received therefor in his bank, and matters were so arranged that the Sheriff stepped in and swept out his bank account, with the proceeds he had received for the borrowed stocks, upon a confession of judgment this worthy and enterprising individual had made to his sister yesterday. Those from whom he borrowed the stocks hold his checks, but no cash."

—The N. Y. *Times* to-day says:—

"The transactions in money among the bankers and brokers to-day were not large and the market is quiet at 6 per cent., as the general rule, on demand loans. The opinion gains strength that there will be little or no extra preparation for the Quarterly Bank return, due at Washington on Monday next. If this event is felt at all at bank, it must be by Friday afternoon of the present week; before which time private money-lenders will receive a large amount from the Treasury and other quarters for their January dividends. The singular theory is indulged by some of the bearish speculators in stocks, that the disbursement of $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 from the Treasury will make money temporarily scarce, as gold is not currency; but this is wholly fallacious. The street receives this money as the earned wealth of the bondholders of the United States since last July. It has been locked up in the Treasury for six months, from all trade and banking employment, as effectually as though the gold were still in the mines of California. Its release on New Year's Day, if sold for currency by the Government, might create a demand for the latter, and thus tighten the market. But as it is, it is so much gained to the money profits of the banks, savings institutions and other holders of United States stocks, to be lent out or reinvested as soon as received from the Treasury."

—The San Francisco *Circular* of Dec. 10 reports:—

"Money continues unusually plenty, and rates are quoted at 1 per cent. per month for call loans on good security, and 10 per cent. per annum on long loans, with real estate collaterals. Our savings institutions exhibit anxiety to find employment for their idle and increasing capital. The same is true in reference to the banks. This is unlooked for at this season of the year, as all former precedents show an active money market until February. All departments of business are quite dull and inactive, with the exception of real estate, which seems to hold its own with tenacity. A greater value of property was sold in November than any other month in the year. The value of deeds was $2,000,000. The amount of mortgages effected reached nearly $1,250,000 being also larger than for any other month in the year. It is just barely possible that the city is growing too rapidly for the country, and that a great deal of capital, instead of being invested in real estate, may be laid out to great advantage in other enterprises. We want railroads and manufactories; among others a carpet factory. The material is abundant, and of the best quality, and skilled labor can be had at reasonable rates. The receipts of treasure during the period under review, and for a month past, show a considerable decrease as compared with former like periods. This is greatly due to the lessened product of the Comstock Lode, as well as to the decrease of the coastwise receipts. The demand for bullion is comparatively quiet to-day, the 7th, and gold bars are selling at 880@885, with a prospect of higher rates on Monday, the 9th. Silver bars are in moderate supply, selling at par for good average lots. Currency bills on the Atlantic cities are offered at 35@36 per cent. premium on gold. Sight drafts, payable in coin, are selling at 1¼@1 per cent. premium, and telegraphic transfers are made at 1¾@1½ per cent. This decline of 1 per cent is owing to lessened rates for carrying treasure via Isthmus by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Bankers' sterling is quotable at 48@d.; commercial do., 49¼@49½d. On Paris, 5f. for 30 days."

—The N. Y. *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money continues in good supply at 6 per cent. with transactions at 7 per cent. There is rather more activity, but all houses in good credit are supplied at the former rates. Foreign Exchange is firm."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, New...ls..	99¾	68 sh Leh V R.......c.	51¾
$200 do New........	99¾	10 do..............	51½
$3800 do. New..ls..	99¾	15 sh Penna R..........	52½
$1000 Pa cp 5s..........c..	96¾	20 do..............	52¾
$1000 C & Am 6s,'89......	88½	200 sh Read R..ls.b60.	48
$400 Leh N.gold l d b	88½	100 sh Phil & Erie.......	28¼
$1000 N Penna 10s.... c	110	100 do..........b60.	28¾
100 sh Leh N stk.........	27½	100 do..........b5.	28¾
50 do...........b5..	27½	100 do..........s60.	28½
100 do..............	27½	100 do..........b60.	28¾
100 sh Sch Nv Pf.b60..	21½	800 sh Big Mt.......b30.	4½
100 sh Cata Pf.......b30.	23½	5 sh Acad of Music.	70

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112½; old 5-20s, 108¼@108½; new 5-20s, 1864, 105¾@105⅞; do., 1865, 105¾@106; do., July, 108⅛@108¼; do., 1867, 108⅛@108¼; 10-40s, 101¾@102; 7'30s, June, 104¼@104⅜; do., July, 104¼@104⅜. Gold, 133¾@133⅞.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112½; do. 1862, 108@108¼; do., 1864, 105¾@105⅞; do., 1865, 105¾@105⅞; do., 1865, new, 108⅛@108¼; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108¼; do. 6s, 10-40s, 101¾@102; do. 7'30s, June, 104¼@104⅜; do., July, 104¼@104⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119'40; do., July, 1864, 119'40; do., August, 1864, 119'40; do., October, 1864, 119'40; do. December, 1864, 119'40; do., May, 1865, 117¼@117¾; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116¾; do., September, 1865, 115¾@116; do., October, 1865, 115¼@115¾. Gold, 133¾@133⅞. Silver, 128@129½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 133¾@133⅞; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112¼@112½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108¼@108½; do., 1864, 105½@105⅞; do., 1865, 105¾@106; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108¼; do. July, 1867, 108⅛@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 101¾@102; U. S. 7'30s, 2d series, 104¼@104⅜; 3d series, 104¼@104⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119'40; May, 1865, 117¼@117¾; August, 1865, 116¼@116¾; September, 1865, 115¾@115¾; October, 1865, 115¼@115¾.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Last Move.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The President successfully plays his game of political chess. Two more pieces have been captured! Pope and Ord are removed from command. We understand the removal of Pope. He was too much in sympathy with Congress—too anxious to do his work. The "policy" (new edition) is to keep the South out of Congress. If we can only have chaos in the Rebel States—disorder, anarchy, and crime—the country will sooner learn the Presidential lesson that the "nigger" is unfit to vote. Reconstruction must be arrested. The North must be wearied out. The President places himself in the way, hinders the work by removing every man who is in earnest, undoes all the good that has been done, and yet charges Congress with the failure! "My plan or none," he declares; "my will or chaos! I am Lord Protector of this realm, and until you pass laws that please me none shall be executed." The President means this, for his action hath this extent. He removed Stanton, and no word has been said. Sheridan is banished to the Indian Reservation. The starless Sickles hobbles up to the Canada frontier to command a regiment. Pope and Ord are stricken down with rumors of Rousseau coming on the scene. The Senate confirmed Rousseau, who went to New Orleans to foment dissension under Sheridan, is, it is said, to be brought back from the damp and cold latitudes of Walrussia to "execute the laws of Congress." Why not? We have a Tammany Hall Democrat in New Orleans giving us a Tammany Hall administration. Why not Rousseau?

The game goes on—the President winning all the time. Nor do we fail to see that the power which strengthens him is that of General Grant. There is no use of concealing or avoiding this fact. General Grant is an instrument of Mr. Johnson's will. We believe he is so unwillingly; but the country does not consider that. The people only see their General in the War Office. All the moral influence that clusters around the illustrious name of Grant is an element of power to Mr. Johnson. When the rioters in Paris wished to make an attack upon the regular troops, they captured a mayor or a clergyman and marched him at their head, crying:—"For Heaven's sake do not shoot the worthy Mayor, or this holy and venerable man of God! Do not be guilty of murder and sacrilege!" The President has captured Grant, and degrades him to the same use as the Parisian rioters. Grant may protest, and fret, and explain—and beg not to be forced into a false position—but the President holds him! *We* do not place him in a false position. We see the President behind him, controlling and manœuvring his official actions. If Grant is willingly in the War Office, well; if unwillingly, then he should resign. He serves no national purpose, so far as reconstruction is concerned. The work has been taken from him, and yet the country associates his name with it. We were told, when Sheridan was removed, that Grant could not control reconstruction because he had no power. The bill was so loosely worded that he was helpless. His friends were panting to have the bill amended. Congress is now in the second month of its session, and no proposition for amendment has been offered. Are we to understand that General Grant is satisfied with his position, and with no influence over reconstruction, or with an influence which is negative, powerless, neutral. We do not think so, and we feel that Mr. Washburne, or some one of his friends, should have brought an amendment forward. They should make a law to give General Grant the coveted chance of *doing* something.

We aim to be fair to General Grant, and shall endeavor always to recognize his ability and patriotism. It is because of these qualities that we lament the uses to which he is subjected. And he has no friend to save him! Where are the men who ring the endless changes upon Ulysses the valiant in war, the sage in council? They have the power to place reconstruction in his hands, but they make no sign. Look!—Sheridan is removed! Yes, Grant is sorry and will write a letter about it. The War Minister is beheaded! True, and Grant is pained; and while he writes a letter of regret he carries off Stanton's head in a charger, and, good friends, be quiet, for we cannot censure this beheading without a word of comment upon the man who struck the blow. Sickles is degraded, and now Pope and Ord! Well, Grant is saving money in the War Department! In reconstruction he is a mere clerk. He has no power, no responsibility, no embarrassing questions to decide, nothing to do with living, immediate issues. He is nothing more than a checked pawn on our chess-board, while the President controls the game, and captures the men piece by piece.

We protest against this as an injustice to General Grant. We believe he would rather be with us—carrying out reconstruction—than to be the captive of Johnson—the bulwark of his administration. He can save money also. No one objects to that! General Grant can follow his economical instincts to his heart's content—but we desire something more. It is prudent to patch the walls and keep the chimney clean; but just now the house is on fire. If General Grant has any power, now is the time to use it. If he has not, let some friend demand it for him. If Congress fails, then he owes it to his fame to leave the administration of Mr. Johnson. The country is not pleased to see the President's unpatriotic work performed "by order of General Grant."

The Degraded Negroes.

From the St. Louis Republican.

"Slavery has degraded the negroes, has made them ignorant and brutal."—*Kansas City Journal.*

It is not very long since a prominent and learned divine from a distant State, in one of the churches of St. Louis, while deprecating the sin of slavery, still thanked God for having made this sin an instrument in His hands for humanizing four millions of a barbarous race, six hundred thousand of whom were actual members of Christian churches, not a few of whom were shining lights in the land. Facts seem to bear out this learned clergyman's declaration, in regard to the moral and intellectual improvement of the negroes of the United States through their contact with and being controlled by the superior white race. If there exists anywhere an equal number of the negro race who occupy the same elevated, moral, and intellectual position of the American negroes, low as that position may be, there are very few who are cognizant of their existence or locality.

But suppose it were otherwise—suppose that "slavery has degraded the negroes, has made them ignorant and brutal," beyond what their race is in their native land, what sense of propriety is there in admitting these worse than Hottentots to all the civil and political privileges of intelligent white men? The *Journal* desires to clothe the "ignorant and brutal" negroes of all the States with the right of suffrage. The editor says he hopes to live to see the day in which this will be done, and to "aid in its accomplishment." Of course, then, he would prefer to have so many Caffres, Congoes, Hottentots, Eboes, and other native negroes, not so "ignorant and brutal" as ours, because not "degraded by slavery," admitted to the same privileges, were they brought to the United States. Why not start an "Immigrant Aid Society" to encourage the migration hither of the superior native negroes, that, by contact and admixture with ours, they might elevate, humanize and enlighten their degraded brethren in this country? This ought to be done, if the declaration of the *Journal* be true.

But then it is not true. The *Journal's* editor is only a radical politician, and hence is often driven to the use of bad arguments in supporting a bad cause. That is all.

The Question of Citizenship—England Preparing to Yield.

From the N. Y. Times.

It begins to be evident that if there is further delay in the adjustment of the difficulties growing out of the question of allegiance and naturalization, the fault will lie with our Government quite as much as with that of Great Britain. The discussion which Mr. Johnson's allusion to the subject has produced in England furnishes ample evidence of the readiness of that country to abandon the absurd pretensions to which it has hitherto clung most tenaciously. Government in England is, after all, in a great degree a Government directed by public opinion; and the Derby Ministry will not be able long to resist the more just opinions in regard to the claims of the monarchy and the rights of the individual, which now for the first time obtain expression in the leading journals. The quickness with which the London *Times* responded to the President's suggestion showed that the danger of the question is appreciated as well as its equity; and the impression will not be weakened by the striking, though by no means exhaustive, argument of Mr. Vernon Harcourt, who, as "Historicus," has earned a prominent place among British publicists.

Accepting Mr. Harcourt's statement of the case, the wonder is that the common sense of England did not long ago abrogate enactments which are as inapplicable to modern times as any other remnant of feudal power. Except that the Georges renewed the dogma by which the Crown claims the everlasting allegiance of its subjects and their decendants, we might have supposed that the dogma itself, with all its consequences, had passed into the region of the obsolete. To this day, however, it is revived and acted upon as against individuals, when the political purposes of the British Government require its use to justify the assertion of authority. The Fenian movements have led to several instances of this character within the last few months; and at least one court has reaffirmed with true owlish gravity the non-efficacy of naturalization in the United States, as a means of altering the *status* of the born subject of Britain. The question is practical, therefore, and urgent. For though, as Mr. Harcourt points out, the British doctrine is too absurd to be upheld as an abstract proposition, and too monstrous to be generally asserted without certain peril, the fact remains that it is still sometimes acted upon, to the injury of persons whom, as adopted citizens, this country is bound to protect.

The conclusions arrived at by Mr. Harcourt as to the manner in which the subject should be disposed of by England cover the whole ground. Thus, in regard to the acquisition of citizenship, he proposes that British citizenship shall belong, "as of course, only to persons born of British parents domiciled in the British dominions;" giving to those born in foreign countries a right of choice to become British citizens, subject to prescribed formalities. With regard to expatriation, he proposes that the right to withdraw from the State and to cancel all allegiance to the Crown shall be unqualifiedly recognized. It is not creditable to England that her lawgivers should be called upon to give solemn expression to what really are elementary principles of free government; but that is her business, not ours. What we have to insist upon is that the second of these propositions shall be immediately and finally acted upon by England, with the view of ending the complications which are continually recurring in the present state of the law.

The need of "a mixed commission of English and American lawyers and statesmen" to place the subject on a satisfactory footing is, however, not apparent. So far as this country is concerned, the points involved are not open to argument in a mixed commission, or in any form which implies a readiness to share with England the burden which her own obstinacy and shortsightedness have created. Congress has a duty to perform in the premises by imparting cohesiveness and consistency to American law with respect to citizenship, and probably no more satisfactory basis can be adopted than that which "Historicus" has constructed for England. But this is all which our Government should consent to do. For its own sake—in justice to adopted citizens and the descendants of such—it cannot properly delay whatever legislation is necessary to give certainty and protection to every man who has pledged allegiance to the Republic. The American people will tolerate neither hesitancy nor negotiation on a point so vitally affecting their honor and rights. What we have to do is to define clearly and positively the ground of American citizenship, and to make known a determination to maintain that ground against all challenges. It will then be for England to shape its own course as to its rulers may seem best. If prudent, they will face a question which sooner or later must be met, and by adopting the view which "Historicus" has set forth, obviate the very grave difficulties to which the pretensions he exposes may any day give rise. The contingencies of England's action or inaction in no degree affect the obligations of our own Government.

Georgia in a Crisis.

From the Columbus Enquirer.

It is probable that before this is printed we shall have positive information as to the object for which General Pope has sent a squad of soldiers to Milledgeville. But as longer time may elapse before we are informed as to the intention of the military authority, we append the reports given by the Macon papers of what occurred at Milledgeville when the messenger of the Convention arrived there and made his demand for money from the Treasury. We do not suppose that either General Pope or the members of the Convention expected the State officers to deliver up the public money in their charge upon any requisition not made in conformity to the law which they had sworn to observe. They surely could not have thought that their requisition was such a one as the laws of Georgia prescribe for the drawing of money from the State Treasury. The Convention does not even seem to have made an appropriation of the money demanded, so as to justify a warrant drawn by the proper authority. It declared by ordinance that the money was to be used in paying the per diem and mileage of the delegates, but it also declared in the same ordinance that the money was to be only borrowed from the Treasury and returned at a future time. This very demand for a loan admits that the expense of the Convention is not a legitimate charge upon the State Treasury of Georgia—admits the want of authority to pass an appropriation bill and make a requisition on the Treasury for its satisfaction. Moreover, the act of Congress under which the Convention is assembled, expressly declares that it must levy a special tax to pay its own expenses. Congress also made an appropriation to defray the expenses of military government in the Southern States, and if that appropriation be exhausted, so as not to allow any part of it to be used in making an advance for the Convention, the fact only proves that Congress underrates the expense of the job. It does not empower the Convention, in anticipation of the completion of its work, to demand the money of a State Government which, in the probable event of the rejection of the Constitution, may never have any connection with the body in session at Atlanta. The Macon *Telegraph* of yesterday says:—"We rejoice to say that Colonel Jones treated this order in a manner becoming his position as an officer of the State of Georgia, and the custodian of the public money. In his reply he stated to Gen. Pope, as we learn from a reliable source, that he was an officer of the State under the Constitution of 1865—that he was sworn to support that Constitution and the laws of the State—that the latter forbade any payment from the Treasury except upon a warrant drawn by the Governor and approved by the Comptroller-General—that he has entered into bonds to a large amount for the faithful performance of his duty as Treasurer, and for these reasons must decline to make the payment required. Mr. Angier is reported to have said 'no funds,' in answer to his mission; he should have said no funds that could be had in satisfaction of any such demand, which would have been much nearer the truth." And the Atlanta correspondent of the *Journal and Messenger* writes:—"The Governor informed the gentleman from Fulton that he did not recognize the authority of the power under which he (Angiers) was acting, and that if there were any funds in the Treasury they would be devoted to *legitimate* purposes. Something was then threatened about Pope's prerogatives and the constitutional powers of the Convention, to which our Governor replied that if *force* were attempted to be used against the Treasury Department, the matter would immediately be laid before the Supreme Court of the United States, who, he hoped, not without reason, would pronounce this whole scheme of reconstruction unconstitutional; that General Grant was prepared to abide by the decision of that tribunal, and the President of the United States in that event withdraw the military from the soil of Georgia. The events of the next few days will show if there be any truth in what is here stated.

The Eastern Question Hastening to a Solution.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Eastern question again looms up portentously in the political horizon of Europe. It assumes an aspect more threatening than at any time since the diplomatists thought they had laid it away forever after the close of the Crimean war. Instead of sleeping, it agitates more and more the minds of statesmen, and causes increasing irritation and inquietude in the royal cabinets of Europe, which in turn entail the expense and trouble of maintaining vast standing armies on a war footing, ready to be sent out to battle at a moment's notice. Indications of every kind point to but one termination of all the discussions, criminations, recriminations, and secret workings evolved by this vexed question. The sword must cut the knot which the most subtle and skilful diplomatists have in vain attempted to untie. Russia must find an outlet to the sea. It is manifest destiny that a nation so grand and growing, so boldly and rapidly treading the upward path of general advancement and universal improvement, should not long remain isolated and cut off from the world. She must have room and chance to develop her latent powers. The world's market must be open to her where she may send her produce and bring back needful articles in exchange. She has outgrown her limits, and it is in the nature of things that she should demand room for a proper expansion. For seven months in the year her ports are closed to her fleets by arctic rigor on her western confines, while the Sultan, backed by Christian powers, forbids their entrance by the east. Her geographical position, her internal needs, and her just weight in foreign affairs, unite in firmly demanding that all the barriers erected against her outgrowth by the fears or malevolence of foreign powers should be at once and forever swept away. The Russian policy thus partakes of the nature of manifest destiny itself, and is so regarded by the Muscovites, and not simply as a temporary line of conduct.

The most implacable and bitter enemy to the traditional policy of Russia has been France. Napoleon combined England and Italy with Turkey and France against the Czar, and was most active in the Crimean war. And since the termination of that contest, so painful and in a degree humiliating to Russia, the latter has never ceased to detest and hate him. England, too, is disliked, but it is too well understood that she is in the future to be a neutral power for the Russians to feel deeply inimical to her. Although the active efforts of French influence have not been without effect on a small but powerful element in the Russian court, the vast majority of the court and people are hostile to France and to French policy. The moral support that the Czar lent Prussia prevented Napoleon from intervening in favor of Austria in the late war, and subsequently deterred him from pushing his claims to territory on the Rhine. Indeed, we may safely assume that Russian influence has been effectively employed in all the negotiations that have occurred for years as against France. Napoleon's bold and insolent effort to combine the great powers against Russia in the Polish affair will not soon be forgotten by her. It was successfully repelled at the time, but the offense rankles yet in Muscovite bosoms, and has greatly strengthened the Government in its resolve to find a solution of the Eastern question and an end to French control on the continent.

The last move of Napoleon in securing the support of Austria in dictating terms of settlement of the Eastern question has aroused Russia, and must precipitate affairs. Already the *Moscow Gazette* and the *Invalide Russe*, recognized organs of the nobility and the army, contain articles warning France that her course imperils the peace of Europe; and it is stated that the Czar has expressed his dissatisfaction to Napoleon with his shifting policy in affairs of the East. If the French Emperor does not withdraw his offensive claims, as he did in the Luxemburg negotiation, he is likely to justify his position by the sword. Russia cannot retrace her steps. Her vast preparations for war, the ceaseless activity in her arsenals, and her successful efforts to obtain money, all go to show that she expects a collision, and is making ready for it. The spring of 1868 is likely to be an eventful one, and we may see before the 1st of June a war that shall involve all the great powers on the continent. With a common interest against a common foe, Russia and Prussia will unite against whatever powerful combination Napoleon's skill may be able to form, and decide forever the Eastern question and that of German unification against France and Austria. In the contest the Christian communities on the Danube, in Servia, Moldavia, Montenegro and the old Grecian peninsula, already ripe for revolt, will play an important part. Meanwhile, as a power friendly to Russia, we may discuss Alabama claims with England, and thus relieve her as well as ourselves from the necessity of joining in the fray.

Two Pictures.

From the Chicago Republican.

Nelson Walker, a negro, announces himself in the Nashville *Times* a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Davidson county.

Alfred Menifee, a negro, was elected on Monday, by the Nashville City Council, as a member of the Board of Education.

Above are two items that have started their round of the press. They carry the mind back to the Nashville of seven years ago, and speak with an earnest and terrible significance of the barbarism within civilization—*imperium in imperio*—that dominated society in those oligarchical days, and also of the breaking up of the Southern organism, of the deluge of passion that swept the old order of things into anarchy, and of the new and remarkable outgrowths when the war of the elements had subsided.

In 1860, Walker was a barber, free, in the Tennessee meaning of the word, when applied to a mulatto, while Menifee, another copper-colored individual of the victim race, was a chattel, upon whose valuation in dollars the master annually paid to the State a direct tax. Neither had the rights of manhood. In the parlance of the time, one was labor owned by a white man, the other was labor owned by himself. In the contemplation of public opinion, both were property, only the proprietorships were different. At one time, Walker could have sold himself for so much money, and possessed the inestimable right to say how much he would take and from whom he would take it; Menifee might have been transferred to another owner without consultation of his wishes, and the cash arising from the transaction would have gone into the pocket of him at whose bidding he had been compelled to come and go.

Now, how changed the relations of these two colored men to external circumstances! Property no more—the mudsills of Southern society no more—shackled no more by public opinion that binds as closely and as fast with its viewless fetters as the jailor's hand-cuffs—they stand before the law the peers in political and civil rights and privileges of their late masters—master, in the one case, by accident of birth—master, in the other case, by virtue of written bond and taxed value. No longer the connecting link between beast and human, they stand forth in recognized manhood—free American citizens.

In 1860, had the one dared even to whisper his ambition to be Sheriff of Davidson county, the voiced aspiration would have struck a whole community dumb with astonishment at the effrontery, had it not rather stirred public indignation to its profoundest depths, culminating in death-dealing vengeance. In 1860, had any City Council of Nashville dared to appoint the other to a membership upon the Board of Education, society would have been convulsed as with the throes of an earthquake, and the recusant members who had ventured on such an unhallowed experiment would have found halters ready to hang them to convenient lamp-posts.

Take the changed condition, and what a volume of comment does it speak upon the march of liberal ideas! Can it be that this is the self-same Nashville that, seven years ago, was a slave-mart where babes were torn from their mothers' breasts, and sold for fifty dollars each?—the very city from which a black man escaped nailed up in a dry goods box, which burst open during the transit through Indiana, causing the return of the fugitive amid a *furore* never created by Jackson in his palmiest days!

The Military Removals.

From the N. Y. World.

The order issued from the headquarters of the army by the command of the President, removing General Pope from the command of the Third Military District, to be succeeded by General Meade; of General Ord from the Fourth Military District, to be succeeded by General McDowell; and of General Swayne from the Freedmen's Bureau, deserves the warm approval of every sincere patriot. So little is known of General McDowell since the close of the war, that we can express no judgment on the fitness of his appointment; but the substitution of General Meade for Pope is so excellent that we are willing to take the other upon trust. We are now fairly in a new era in the administration of the Reconstruction acts. We hope hereafter to witness the reign of law, instead of arbitrary caprice and partisan tyranny, in the Southern States.

We can at length discern some gleams of sense in the strange message which the President sent to Congress eulogizing General Hancock. That unaccountable and, taken by itself, almost ridiculous communication, seemed to us a greater puzzle from the fact that, in every other instance, Mr. Johnson's messages have been marked by a vigor, pertinence, and dignity which constantly extorted our praise in spite of the vacillation and shortcomings of his practical administration. It is possible that we do not even yet understand the real intent of the Hancock message, which we thought so foolish, and passed over in regretful silence, at the time; but we can now imagine a tolerable apology for it, if not a complete justification. It was the President's mode of declaring the principles on which the administration of the five military districts will hereafter be conducted, so far as those principles can be maintained by the selection of commanders. He intended to give to Congress and the country, in advance, the reasons of the present order, which he had then determined to issue. An army order would obviously be no suitable vehicle for such information; the President has got over the undignified habit of making stump speeches; and a message explaining to Congress the reasons of these removals would look like acknowledging an accountability to them for acts which are completely within his independent province as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. He was, therefore, under the necessity of explaining the grounds of his action, if he explained at all, by some artifice of indirection which brought his communication within the usual forms, and yet made no concession of a right in Congress to hold him answerable for his military orders. He accordingly asked a recognition of the merit of General Hancock, and made it the occasion of bestowing such praise as exhibits the President's views of the requirements of a sound administration. By telling Congress that Hancock was the only officer in high command south of the Potomac who at all satisfied these requirements, he told them in effect, and by necessary inference, that he was bound to replace those unfaithful officers by others of the Hancock stamp.

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
In the Land is now Possessed by
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

ENGLISH CARPETINGS.

NEW GOODS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION JUST ARRIVED.
ALSO, A CHOICE SELECTION OF
AMERICAN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
English Druggetings, from half yard to four yards wide; Mattings, Rugs Mats.

Our entire stock, including new goods daily opening, will be offered at LOW PRICES FOR CASH, prior to Removal in January next, to New Store, now building, No. 1222 Chesnut street.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
11 14 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

There was perhaps a certain sort of fitness in thus indicating to Congress the reasons of his action. The Republicans would naturally raise an outcry as if the President meant to thwart the Reconstruction law and obstruct its execution. His real object in the removals, as he has explained it, is to prevent the substitution of tyranny for law. By the Reconstruction acts themselves the constitutions and laws of the several States remain provisionally in force; that is, they continue to be the law of their respective States until they shall be superseded by the reconstructed governments. It is the duty of the military commanders to enforce them during the provisional period, except where they may happen to conflict with the Reconstruction acts. In cases of such conflict the military commander must necessarily disregard one or the other; and as he is there at all only by an act of Congress, he must regard the laws of Congress as the paramount authority. But in all cases where there is no conflict he is bound to respect the State laws, which are continued in force for the time being by Congress itself. Sheridan, Pope, and the rest, instead of executing the laws, substituted their personal caprice or partisan feelings; and the President seems determined to reinstate the supremacy of the laws.

The Fenians.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

That some Fenians, being Irishmen, should attempt to liberate an imprisoned brother by blowing up the prison in which he was confined, is no more surprising than that Terence O'Donohue cut off his own head with the scythe hanging over his neck, while attempting to kill a toad with the handle. If it were a less serious matter, the public must have been convulsed with laughter at the misdirected ingenuity of these Fenians. If Fenianism were not an Irish "institution," it would not be readily believed that the fellows who put gunpowder under the jail wall were the friends of the prisoners within.

Again comes a report that letters containing explosive compounds have been sent through the Post Office to prominent Goverment officers, and this, too, of course, is blamed upon the Fenians.

Now, the hope of the Fenians to wrest Ireland from England appears to most men as vain and illusory as the failures in all their actual attempts have heretofore been ridiculous, and their plans without foundation in reason. The expectation of helping Ireland by a raid upon a few Canadian villages; or by an army to be transported from this country across the ocean in the face of a vigilant English navy, or by ill-directed and scattering outbreaks in Ireland and later in England, must strike even sensible Irishmen as pitiable. It would be far wiser if the Fenians would use the money and influence they have in agitating peacefully such reforms as are needed in the government of Ireland, and as a large and respectable party in England is ready to help them to. England will no more let Ireland go, than this country would tolerate the secession of South Carolina; but Englishmen will help Ireland to better government if the Irish demand that and continue to demand it.

But while we see the uselessness and folly of the Fenian enterprise, we think it right to warn the American people not to believe every report which comes from England about it. It may be true, or it may be false, that Fenians tried to blow up prisons, and are sending explosive letters to Government officers. There are fools and scoundrels in every organization, and there is reason to believe that the Fenian order does not lack either. But we know also that the English press has always treated its enemies most unscrupulously; English writers misrepresented Americans continually and most indecently during the late war. It is their invariable practice to misrepresent those they do not like, and attribute to them the vilest acts and qualities. It is, therefore, only right that reports which come to us from English sources about the Fenians should be received with caution.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 12 4

GREAT REDUCTION,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
IN OIL PAINTINGS,
CHROMOS, AND
ENGRAVINGS
MANTEL AND PIER
LOOKING GLASSES,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

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FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VAriety, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.
Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
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All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
8 5 tuths] No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 27rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
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GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS,
WILD RASPBERRIES,
PEACHES,
PLUMS
TOMATOES IN GLASS JARS AND CANS
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
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NEW FRUIT.
Double and Single Crown, Layer, Seedless, and Santana RAISINS.
CURRANTS, CITRON ORANGES,
PRUNES, FIGS, ALMONDS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
Invite attention to their
SPLENDID STOCK OF
Laces and Lace Goods.
HANDKERCHIEFS, in every variety, for Ladies and Gentlemen,
VEILS, SETS, NECKTIES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC. ETC.
Expressly adapted for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Which they are offering at Prices as Low as those for an inferior Class of Goods, which have been imported to supply Auction Sales at this season.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER:
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE NATIONAL FINANCES—MEETING AT THE BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS.—Last evening, at eight o'clock, a meeting of the members of the Board of Trade was called at the rooms, No. 505 Chesnut street. The subject of discussion before the meeting was the state of the national finances, and a number of resolutions bearing upon the topic were adopted. The meeting was called to order with Mr. John Welsh in the Chair. Much interest was manifested in the subject, and much argument elicited.

Mr. George L. Buzby offered the resolutions, and then made a number of remarks in their support. In regard to the liquidation of the national debt, he said that on this point the people had been exhibiting a species of Quixotism. We should take example from the past. It was hoped that the debt could be paid off at the rate of $200,000,000 a year—and while this project showed the elasticity of the nation, it was not feasible. We must turn our faces in another direction, and petition Congress to take away the contracting power of Secretary McCulloch.

In regard to the effect of the quantity of money upon prices, he read an extract from a book composed by Mr. Stephen Colwell. It showed that an increase in the quantity of money did not enhance prices, because the more money in circulation the more new enterprises spring up demanding its use; and this is another reason why the currency should not be contracted.

Mr. Daniel Steinmetz said that he wished the resolutions had been ten times as strong, and presented to Congress with ten times more force. The policy of Secretary McCulloch in retiring fifty million dollars annually, was ruining the industry of the country, and while by its pursuance a specie basis could be reached, it would be reached at the expense of the life of the nation. At the present moment the commerce of the nation is struggling in the throes of dissolution, and if Congress continues the policy of contraction the trade of the nation will not be able to survive. If we should fail in the effort to resume specie payments, we cannot revive and regain our former position.

Mr. John Welsh, relinquishing the chair, said that his views differed entirely from those already expressed. He was as devoutly desirous, however, of reaching a happy result as any gentleman present. There is great distress in the commercial community. This is proven by the prevailing anxiety among all classes of merchants. During the last year there has been an abundance of money to be obtained on good securities. The gentlemen preceding had failed to look at the prosperity of the nation in times past, when we had a convertible bank note currency. Take that currency in the year 1857, and it was $215,000,000. Congress thought that a circulation of $300,000,000 of paper money was sufficient, and they were right.

He compared our commerce with the commerce of France, England, Scotland, &c. Why are we called upon to ask Congress, at the present moment, to contract the currency? It is because at the present time a disturbance prevails. But at the same time that contraction was going on the circulation of the national banks was increasing, and at as rapid a rate as the other was decreasing. The contraction of the currency has nothing at all to do with the disturbing cause, because it is met on the other side with expansion.

We cannot have a higher tariff than we now have. We ought to make that tariff which we have effectual. Our true policy is to look toward the resumption of specie payments, in order to make the tariff effectual and give labor its proper reward. We have in this country a stock of gold, in all probability, equal to our wants. I think we can calculate upon an amount of from $350,000,000 to $400,000,000 of gold at present in the country, and now hoarded by the people through fear. We should as soon as possible remove all the obligations of the government, and the nation should cease to be a maker of paper money. I trust that we shall not pass these resolutions; I trust that we shall let things remain as they are.

Mr. Frederick Fraley said that he was in favor of the adoption of the resolutions. There is a necessity that the people of the country should have time to adjust themselves to the circumstances in which they were left by the war.

We have contracted a debt of $2,500,000,000 in paper, and have determined to pay it in gold, the country must have a sufficient breathing time to discharge the debt. In Great Britain, after the Battle of Waterloo, no interference was made by the government with the contract it had made with its bondholders.

A forced resumption of specie payments means repudiation, and nothing else. It is due to the people of the nation that the debt they bear should not be practically annulled in order to realize specie payments. We should look to a reduction of the taxes, but not to their entire removal, because sufficient revenue cannot be derived from taxes on imports alone. I believe it is not necessary, in order to have a resumption of specie payments at a future day, that we should contract the currency now. If we go on and prostrate all the industries of the country at the feet of foreign nations, we can never resume specie payments; we must adjust the relations as to exports and imports between our country and other countries.

We want time on this matter—time to breathe—and then we can resume specie payment, and not till then. We should keep up the volume of our paper currency until the industry of the country brings the foreign exchanges into a favorable relation with our own. I am, therefore, in favor of these resolutions. If necessary, we should memorialize Congress in the strongest way.

Mr. Stumpf said that he agreed with the views of the President of the meeting (Mr. Welsh). He was prepared to show that an amount to be applied annually to the payment of the national debt could be reduced to such a minimum point as not to materially affect the affairs of the nation. His plan was to lay aside a certain sum annually, in a sinking fund, to be applied in the way of an annuity to the payment of the debts.

Mr. John Price Wetherill said that the gentlemen in favor of contraction were not in favor of speedy or ruinous contraction, but they were in favor of resumption at a certain specified day. The system is, contract gradually, by degrees, and if the interests of the country suffer, not to contract. Mr. McCulloch sees our returns every month, and he can speedily tell when we can no longer bear the burden of contraction.

The gentlemen who ask for contraction are those who believe that the commercial and manufacturing interests of this community are suffering. There is not a merchant in this city, in good standing and credit, who cannot get his business paper fairly discounted at bank. It is the jobbers in the Northwest who are asking for a cessation of contraction. They cannot accommodate themselves to circumstances; cannot trim their sails to meet the storm; but must carry large stocks, and, therefore, suffer. They should receive at our hands but very little consideration. It is not the fault of Mr. McCulloch that we are burdened. In no country has any revolution occured but from the burden of unfair and unequal taxation.

Addresses were made by a number of other gentlemen.

The resolutions as amended were as follows:—

The committee appointed by the Executive Council, charged with the presentation of the subject of contraction of the currency, resumption of specie payments, &c., to the Board of Trade, was unable to agree. The majority report, signed by Messrs. Geo. L. Buzby, Mr. Fraley and Richard Wood, was submitted as follows:—

Resolved, That the Board of Trade of Philadelphia respectfully recommend to the Senate of the United States the prompt passage of the bill, adopted by the House of Representatives, suspending further contraction of the currency.

Resolved, That the normal resumption of specie payments cannot be enforced by an act of Congress unless assisted by full crops, prosperous industry, and a restoration of political harmony throughout the country. When these conditions shall have been secured, we will advance toward resumption at a healthy and natural pace, without the interference of arbitrary legislative enactments.

Resolved, That the payment of the principal of the national debt should be reduced to a minimum rate per annum, in order to lighten the weight of taxation which now cripples the energies of the people.

Resolved, That a printed copy of these resolutions be sent to each member of both Houses of Congress, as expressing the views of the Philadelphia Board of Trade.

The resolutions were taken up *seriatim*. When the vote was called upon the first resolution it was lost.

At this point a motion was made to recommit the resolutions to the Executive Committee, with power in the committee to call a meeting of the merchants of Philadelphia for their consideration. Carried.

The Board then adjourned.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—The annual meeting of the contributors of the German Hospital was held last evening at the hall of the German Society, in Seventh street, the President, Joseph M. Reichard, presiding. The eighth annual report was read by the President, exhibiting that the institution numbered during the year 191 patients, of which number 75 per cent. were Germans. Of this number 119 were discharged as cured or convalescent, and 18 deceased. Thirty patients were treated in the surgical wards, not a few of which were very delicate cases, but in each instance successful. The number of patients in the wards at present is 29.

The attendance of the physicians, Fricke, Becken, Sobrotz, Fischer, Demme, Koerper, Kaemmerer, and Patzki, is entirely gratuitous; the only compensated medical officer being the resident physician, August F. Muller, until recently connected with the Pennsylvania Hospital. The library of the hospital, consisting of German, French, and English works, numbers near four hundred volumes. The corporation was the recipient of a very valuable donation from Mayer Gans, one of the directors, consisting of a massive iron gateway, for the principal entrance to the grounds of the institution, on Twentieth street.

The balance in the treasury in December, 1866, was $803·20—the receipts from various sources during the year, $9,875·34, and a loan of $3000, making an aggregate of $13,678·54. The expenditures during the same time were $13,180·64; included in this sum, however, is $1530, balance of a loan paid, leaving a balance in the treasury at this time of $497·90. A portion of the expenses during the year were for stocking the place, and for the internal fitting up of the establishment. The compensation for help during the year amounted to $1762·50. This was the first year of the active operation of the institution, although the eighth of the existence of the same, which was instituted in April, 1860.

At the session of last evening 43 annual and 3 life members were elected. The number of members reported previous to this session was 297 annual, 83 life members, and 4 associatives. The directors elected for the ensuing three years were:—L. J. Ladner, C. Ludy, J. Newkumet, Lorenz Herbert, J. A. Ehrlicher, Ircole Schandein, George Doll, F. Steel, and Jacob Kemper. The election for officers will be at a meeting of the Board of Managers, to be held in January next. The attendance at the meeting was large, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The assets of the corporation amount to $64,880·07.

OBSEQUIES OF ALLEN, LARKIN, and O'BRIEN.—Meetings were held last evening by Wolfe Tone Circle, Emmet Circle, F. B. Montgomery Circle, F. B., Luby Circle, Continental, Sarsfield, George B. McClellan, St. Charles, Assumption, Young Men's Hibernia Beneficial Societies, and Gibbons Circle, and others, to make arrangements to attend the obsequies of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien to-morrow.

Meetings having the same object in view were also held at No. 633 South street, at the Union School House, Crown street, above Race; Gartland's Hall, S. Seventeenth street, and at the northeast corner Twenty-third and Naudain streets.

The following special order was issued last evening by the Chief Marshal, Colonel James O'Reilly:—

First. So much of General Orders and Special Orders No. 1 as indicate a countermarch on Broad street, is hereby countermanded.

Second. The line will form column to the right. Civic societies, four deep, arms linked, and move by the right of column over the route already designated.

Third. To General William E. Leech is assigned the command of the Fifth Division, "Guard of Honor," who will make all necessary details.

Fourth. The Marshal of the Fourth Division, for "urgent" reasons, being unable to serve, it is hereby ordered that said division select a Marshal to suit themselves, who will report to these headquarters immediately.

Fifth. James Monaghan, Esq., and Hugh Davis, Esq., are hereby appointed additional Special Aids.

Sixth. The Chief Marshal hereby tenders his sincere thanks to the officers and members of the American Protestant Association for their patriotic and timely expressions of sympathy.

THE PHILADELPHIA BIBLE SOCIETY.—The twenty-ninth anniversary of the Philadelphia Bible Society occurred yesterday, and was celebrated by a large meeting at the Society rooms, Seventh and Walnut streets. Joshua Cowpland, Esq., presided.

The annual report, read on the occasion, showed that during the year the receipts amounted to $5625·57, all of which has been devoted to the legitimate purposes of the Society.

The number of copies distributed was 2688 Bibles and 3177 Testaments. These, added to previous issues of the Society, make a total since its organization of 121,561 Bibles and 248,463 Testaments.

Since the last annual meeting two of the managers, Samuel Sappington and Robert Wylie departed this life.

The following persons were elected a Board of Managers:—

Joshua Cowpland, Winthrop Cunningham, John Sparhawk, Thomas K. Peterson, Henry A. Bower, Lemuel Coffin, Isaac Sulger, Thomas Cooper, George Heberton, Thomas Mackellar, Jacob L. Walter, Davis Pearson, John B. Stevenson, Alexander Brown, John S. Cummings, Peter Walker, Standish F. Hansell, Christian Stanger, Charles M. S. Leslie, Joseph A. Bremer, Charles B. Durborow, Charles Santee, Rufus L. Barnes, William D. Macleod, George R. Kellogg, Joseph Adamson, Thomas L. Schrack, John Fernley, James Grant, James R. Harris, Horatio G. Kern, John H. Southworth, Joseph Moorhead, Alfred Horner, William C. Bakes, Jeremiah C. Chiru, John Groesbeck, Rev. William P. Breed, D. D., Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Rev. Alfred Cookman, Rev. Thomas Shepherd, D. D., Rev. Theophilus J. Stork, John M. Maris, John A. Wright, Frank K. Hipple, Augustus T. Baton, John Whiteman.

THE formal opening of the Young Mænnerchor Singing Society Hall, Cherry street, above Fifth, took place last evening. The members of this enterprising and most excellent organization, accompanied by their ladies, were present in large numbers, and passed a most pleasant evening. At 9 o'clock the dining hall was thrown open, and three long tables, filled with the choicest of viands, were soon surrounded with a merry party. Dr. Hein, who for many years held the position of President of the Society, made a happy address, referring to the splendid career of the society, and urging the members to keep the spirit alive, and push the organization along for greater and more glorious deeds.

Mr. Hartman and others made short addresses. The dining hall was then cleared, and dancing and singing followed. The festivities were kept up to a late hour. We heartily congratulate the Young Mænnerchor for the step they have taken in securing comfortable quarters. The building is well adapted for their purpose, being divided in such a manner as to give them a banqueting, dancing, and concert hall on the first floor; a ladies' reception and meeting room on the second, and a billiard and eating saloon on the third floor, making it a happy and homelike place for the members of the organization and their friends.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—A special meeting of the Board was held yesterday morning, President John M. Whitall in the Chair.

The Treasurer reported that he had paid into the City Treasury the following sums of money, viz.:—

Collections for support cases . .	$1497·66
Collections as emigrant tax . .	104·00
Collections for house receipts . .	1736·71
Total	3338·37

A large number of bills were presented from the Steward, and warrants were ordered to be drawn for their payment. The Board then adjourned.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m 2p PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has all the Novelties in HOLIDAY MILLINERY. Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velvet, Felt, Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Old Velvet Bonnets made over on the new frames, also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesale and retail 8 16§

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
[No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·24	MOON RISES	10·15
SUN SETS	4·42	HIGH WATER	5·26

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM,
ANDREW WHEELER,
D. C. MCCAMMON, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 11
Bellona	London	New York	Dec. 14
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 17
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 17
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 18
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 18
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 18
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 19
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 21
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 21
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 21
FOR EUROPE.			
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Jan. 2
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 4
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 4
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 1
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 31
Eagle	New York	Havana	Jan. 2
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Jan. 4
Arago	New York	Aspinwall	Jan. 4
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Jan. 7
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Victoria, Baker, Matanzas, E. J. Baker & Co.
Schr Surprise, Beers, Boston, Mershon & Cloud.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, 7 days from Turk's Island, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

City Ice Boat, Schellenger, 4½ hours from Morris Liston's, having towed thereto brigs Albert Dewis for Cork and Ruth, for Barbados, whence they proceeded yesterday morning, under canvas, with a fair wind.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at Havana 29th instant.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Barque Myra, Dix, hence, at Queenstown 16th inst.

Barque Hazard, Jansen, hence, at Falmouth 16th instant.

Brig George H. Hunt, Woodbury, hence for Antwerp, was off Deal 14th inst.

Brig Grace Darling, Martin, hence, at Havre 13th instant.

Schr Mary D. Cranmer, hence for Newburyport, at New York yesterday.

Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, from Galveston, at Pensacola 28th inst.

Schrs Reindeer, Martin, and Deer Isle, Low, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 28th inst.

Schr Little Rock, hence, at Richmond 26th inst.

Schr Ephraim and Anna, Green, hence, at Washington, D. C., 20th inst.

Schrs Montezuma, Gordon, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, and E. F. Crowell, Stevens, hence for Boston, sailed from Newport 27th inst.

Schr S. B. Strong, hence for Norwich, at New London 27th inst.

Schr Lewis Chester, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A sunken schooner, with topmasts just above water, lies off the mouth of the Rappahannock river, right in the track of vessels. She is supposed to have been sunk by some steamer.

MISCELLANY.

The claim on the barque Lord Byron, in the Downs 9th inst., from London for Philadelphia, amounted to £700.

The undermentioned rewards for gallantry in saving life at sea and for services to shipwrecked mariners have recently been granted by her Majesty's Government:—

To Captain Samuel G. Pool, of the schooner Bounding Billow, of Gloucester, Mass., U. S., a telescope, in testimony of his services to the master and crew of the barque Dennis Horton, of Yarmouth, N. S., in February, 1867.

To Mr. Edward Taubman, chief mate of the Westmoreland, of Philadelphia, U. S., a telescope, and to John Reagan, John Derlin, John Atkins, James Ward, and Simon Peterson, seamen in that vessel, the sum of £2 each, for their services in rescuing with their lifeboat the crew of the Hortense, abandoned at sea on the 25th of February, 1867.

To Captain Samuel O. Moore, of the barque Clentuegos, of New York, a binocular glass, in acknowledgment of his humanity to the crew of the Phaola, of Greenock, whom he rescued from the wreck of that vessel on the 1st of August, 1867. Also the sum of 30s. to each of the four men who manned the boat of the Clentuegos.

To Captain Henry A. Gadsden, of the mail steamship Arago, of New York, a binocular glass, in acknowledgment of his services in rescuing the crew of the Czar, of Greenock (25 in number), abandoned at sea, on the 11th August, 1867.

To Captain Atwood, of the whaling schooner Cetacean, of Provincetown, Mass., U. S., a telescope, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the crew of the brig Lone Star, of Liverpool, N. S., whom he rescued from the wreck of their vessel on the 30th March, 1867.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

HATS AND CAPS.

THE FALL AND WINTER
STYLE HATS
AT L. BLAYLOCK'S,
NO. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Are commended to the especial attention of
GENTLEMEN OF TASTE AND FASHION,
BEING ELEGANT IN OUTLINE,
MATCHLESS IN FABRIC,
CHARMING IN FINISH
For ease, grace, and fashion, they are [11 22smw6t
THE MODELS OF THE SEASON.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, November 18, 1867,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading, Allentown, and intermediate stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

The 7·30 train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 7·05 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 6·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg at 3 and 5·25 A. M., and 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 12·45 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8§

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 24, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, No. 116 Market street, or No. 1 S. Eleventh street will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9·00 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday. Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·25 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1·10 P. M.
Erie Express	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Winter Arrangements. On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·45 and Oxford at 6·30 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M., Oxford at 11·45 A. M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

8 11§ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, December 16, 1867, Trains will leave from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry) for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton, at 10·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

RETURNING,

Leave Pemberton at 7·20 A. M. and 2·50 P. M.
Leave Mount Holly at 7·45 A. M. and 2·45 P. M.
Leave Moorestown 8·18 A. M. and 3·18 P. M.

10 23 C. SAILER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4·05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05, and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·10 and 7·00 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11·10 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 1§ No. 105 S. Fifth street.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2·00 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class, 2·25 2d class, 1·30

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, and 6 P. M., for Bordentown.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, and 6 P. M., for Florence.

At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 8 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 8 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M., for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 9·30 A. M., and 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

The 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

December 16, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, September 30, 1867. Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, via Baltimore, will take the 12 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 1·30, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·15 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark, to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping-cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1 and 6 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8·05, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6 and 9¼ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
1 1§ Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 31,
eighth night of the charming young artiste,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear in her great impersonations of
LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE,
in C. W. Tayleure's moral drama of
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.
GRAND PERFORMANCE
WEDNESDAY (New Year) AFTERNOON.
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, and
WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
THE NEW PLAY—LIGHT AT LAST.
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING,
Colonel Fitzgerald's original play,
LIGHT AT LAST;
OR, THE SHADOW ON THE CASEMENT.
New Scenery, by Hawthorne and Fetters.
New Music, by G. Remington Fairlamb.
New Dances, by Constantine Carpenter.
Mechanical Effects, by H. Rough.
And a Great Cast, including
MRS. JOHN DREW as CATHARINE FAIRLAWN

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
NEW YEAR WEEK.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, AND
NEW YEAR'S AFTERNOON,
Will be presented the beautiful, glittering, magical, eye-delighting
CENDRILLON,
founded on the fairy spectacle of
CINDERELLA;
OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
New Scenery and Costumes.
A BALLET OF 75 YOUNG LADIES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LAST WEEK of the famous HANLONS, HARRY GURR, the Human Frog, ETHARDO, Educated Poodles, Miniature Circus, New Pantomime. The entire combination in New and Startling Acts.

MATINEE, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

Matinee prices, 50 and 25 cents to all parts of the house. Evening prices, $1, 75, 50 and 25 cents.

SEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
L. V. TUNISON & CO. .... Proprietors
TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS,
"HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL!"
Santa Claus! Santa Claus!! Santa Claus!!!
A NEW SPECTACLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
A TREAT FOR THE LITTLE ONES.
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF TOYS
WILL BE DISTRIBUTED.
Nightly appearance of
JOHNNY MACK,
THE CELEBRATED ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN.
Together with all the other celebrities of this mammoth troupe.
MATINEE NEW YEAR'S AFTERNOON,
at 2 o'clock.
On MONDAY EVENING the new burlesque,
FAUST,
which will be repeated nightly until further notice.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8.
Admission 25, 50, and 75 cents. Boxes, $5.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY
AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 3, 1868,
At Half-past 4 o'clock,
CARL WOLFSOHN'S
FIRST BEETHOVEN MATINEE,
with the valuable assistance of
MR. THEO. HABELMANN.
Single Admission, One Dollar. Tickets, Programmes, and Subscription Lists at the Music Stores. 12 30 4t

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CARL SENTZ'S
ORCHESTRAL MATINEES,
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
At 3½ o'clock,
IN HORTICULTURAL HALL.
Violinist, WM. STILL, Jr.—Jupiter symphony.
Package of Four Tickets for One Dollar.
Single Tickets, 50 cents.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 11 29tf

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CONCERT HALL.
ONLY THREE NIGHTS MORE.
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Dec. 30, 31, Jan. 1,
MORRIS BROTHERS' MINSTRELS,
Introducing an Entire Change of Programme.
Admission, 25 cents, Reserved seats, 50 cents. [12 30 3t

HASSLER'S MONDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS, at CONCERT HALL, EVERY MONDAY, from 3½ till 5 o'clock. Four tickets, $1; thirty, $5.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—See Advertisement under the head of "Special Notices" 12 31 4t

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GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, every SATURDAY, at 3½ P. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 842

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city 11 2 3m

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 P. M., and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city, and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The Depot is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 19 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 and 6·00 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon) daily.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M.

Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

7 2§ WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

COTTON AND FLAX.
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
2 8§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1867.

The Dividing Line Between "Democracy" and Republicanism.

Before the war, the Democratic party managed to maintain almost uninterrupted control of the Government, through its alliance with the slave power. So long as it could maintain its hold upon the slaveholding aristocracy of the South, it cared but little for the public sentiment of the North. From point to point it followed the wild lead of its fanatical pro-slavery leaders, losing State after State by the way, until in 1860 it lost control of the Government. The Rebellion which followed was a rebellion of the *leaders* of the Democratic party.

The history of the Democratic party, as an organization, from the breaking out of the war down to the present time, has been the history of a series of efforts looking to the great end of renewing its old alliance with the aristocratic element of the South. During the war it opposed all vigorous and decisive measures for the suppression of the Rebellion, and maintained a constant bond of sympathy and union with the armed traitors who were seeking the nation's life, looking to political action with them in the future. It opposed the abolition of slavery, because that measure would not only tend to diminish the power of the Rebels at the time, but also to weaken their power of association in the future.

When the war was over the Democratic party urged the immediate admission into the Union of the Rebel States, with their traitorous and unconstitutional State organizations; not because it was anxious for the reëstablishment of the Union, but because such a procedure would restore the Southern oligarchy to full power in each of the Southern States, and would pave the way for the renewal of the old political alliance through which it had previously ruled the country. So throughout this whole fight upon reconstruction, the Democratic party has steadily contended for such terms as should recognize and establish a *Southern oligarchy*. All its declamation about the "rights" of the South has simply meant the exclusive *privileges* of its proposed *oligarchy*. An oligarchy, by its very nature, is bound together in an unity of interests. It is a close corporation. To maintain its *status*, it must act in concert. The possession of exclusive privileges becomes its bond of connection. The oligarchy which the Democratic party is endeavoring to establish at the South, is to be founded upon the exclusive possession of political power in the Rebel States. This will constitute a bond of union almost as firm as that formerly made by slavery. With this Southern oligarchy, wielding the tremendous power of States in the Union, the Democratic party expects to form a political partnership, like that of old between itself and the slave power, and thus to regain control of the Government. All of its efforts tend to this consummation. It cares nothing for principle, nothing for justice to those whom the nation has emancipated, nothing for the permanent peace and stability of the country—its only ambition is to get power through an oligarchy whose very existence would be a perpetual anomaly and disgrace to our free institutions. Hence the resistance of the Democratic party to the Republican plan of reconstruction. That plan is founded upon the essential American principle of equal rights. Under it the South is daily being reconstructed after the model of free republican States, in which oligarchical rule is impossible. If that plan shall succeed, the Democratic party will have to enter the field at the South on equal terms with all other political organizations. It will possess no special advantages over other parties. It will find no compact and thorough organization, bound together by exclusive class interests, with which it can affiliate, and through which it can climb into power. It will have to depend alone upon the power of the principles it shall advocate and upon the record it has made in the past.

Every day is bringing out more distinctly the features of this last great contest between the principles of aristocracy and republicanism in our country. The Democratic party is laboring to reconstruct the South upon the basis of oligarchy; the Republican party, upon that of true democracy. The success of the Democratic party involves the disfranchisement of large masses of citizens, and the concentration of all political power in the hands of the few. It means the triumph of aristocracy and the overthrow of republicanism in all the Rebel States. It means the creation of a political balance of power in the nation to be wielded by a few hundred Southern leaders, which shall dictate terms to the whole people. It means a repetition of the old conflicts which agitated the country when this same oligarchy, bound together thence by slavery, had possession of the Government.

These are the aspects of the great contest of the next Presidential campaign, which is already looming up in the political horizon. It is the same question, at bottom, which has agitated the country for the last thirty years. It is the old "irrepressible conflict," only in a new phase. Upon its settlement will depend the peace and prosperity of the country for long years to come. If we are ever to have permanent peace, we must get rid of this perpetual antagonism between opposing principles of government. Aristocracy and republicanism cannot flourish together. The bitter experience of the past should have taught us this truth; but, if it has not, the no less bitter experience of the future will surely do it. Unless the whole foundation upon which the great structure of free society and republican government rests is a fallacy and a deceit—unless the vital principles of true democracy are vagaries and falsehoods, fitted only to lure mankind on to disappointment and sorrow, we are bound to see this experiment through, and to establish equal rights in this nation as the inalienable inheritance of its lowliest citizen!

Resumption.

We doubt not that the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Controller of the Currency, and others required by law to be made to Congress, have been very carefully perused by our readers.

We have had, also, Senator Morrill's bill for resumption of specie payments in 1869; Hon. R. J. Walker's project of gold-interest bonds to be sold abroad *at par*, together with panaceas of all sorts to cure financial disease the existence of which we begin to doubt.

If a merchant with ample means had been forced, by circumstances of an extraordinary character, into a suspension, and had laid before his creditors a careful exhibit of his liabilities and assets, *showing conclusively his really solvent condition*, depending upon *time* and careful handling to realize dollar for dollar to each and every creditor, asking only a needed extension, what would be thought of that creditor who should propose an immediate conversion of the debtor's assets, at a loss of fifty per cent. to every creditor, leaving the debtor in a condition almost beyond hope, when, by granting the asked-for extension, no creditor would be embarrassed, nor any one of their number suffer so much as by immediate conversion of the assets?

Careful handling of what we have got is all that the people ask at this time. They do not desire that Uncle Sam shall convert his assets into cash at the risk of losing his *income*. He now has rents and interests coming in. He might part with the principal at a heavy sacrifice for gold, but his dividends, interests, and rents are surely and safely lifting him out of his "difficulty." All he has got to do is to *curtail his expenditures* to the closest limit of his needed business operations. Meantime, his cotton lands, his grain fields, his gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, and iron mines are yielding large returns every year, and will surely aid him in the payment of his debts, provided he is not persuaded to deal too largely at those English, French, and German States, which are fitted with such sightly merchandise.

He has now a good deal of paper out, besides his endorsements for the National Banks. Now, the two parties are so closely identified in their money operations that an injury to one would very materially affect the other.

It follows, therefore, that United States and National Banks should have the kind indulgence of their creditors; and just so surely as the people will coöperate with them, by refusing to deal at those English, French, and German stores, and buying and wearing homespun instead, digging in Uncle Sam's mines, ploughing in his cotton and grain fields, and making up his materials for exchange, the whole financial question will find an easy solution—*always practising economy as well as preaching it*. It is true that he has contracted some ugly debts at those English, French, and German stores, but *they are too anxious to retain his custom* to undertake to embarrass him. Besides, they can't very well use their money to any better advantage than by letting the debt remain at interest, because they are well aware of their debtor's possessions *and the vigor with which he pushes whatever he undertakes*, and, therefore, rest satisfied with the security.

Some of his sons are rather too talkative—those of them that were not brought up to business—and have created a little nervousness about his intentions, but no one who knows the sturdy character of the merchant has a doubt about his word.

On the whole, we think the prospect is very cheery. His Secretary is pretty careful—some queer notions of converting mines and fields into movable property—but, in the main, a pretty good manager. With tact and discretion our nation can, like the business-man to whom we have ventured a homely comparison, easily weather the storm. All that is needed is common sense and economy. The problem then will settle itself.

The Fenian Demonstration.

To-morrow our city will witness a demonstration on the part of the various Fenian organizations, which will, doubtless, be imposing. A number of men in the line of march, keeping step to muffled drums and following three hearses, cannot fail to convey a feeling of solemnity to all who watch its progress. But while a natural awe will be felt for this display of sorrow, we cannot but think of the recent character of the Fenian efforts at independence; and remembering their latest policy, we cannot but lose, to a great extent, our sympathy for the executed, whose death the procession is intended to commemorate. The plan of action now being followed by the Fenians in Great Britain is not too strongly named when we characterize it as murderous. Every day brings us some fresh item of how the ingenuity of the leaders is exerting itself in efforts to devise some new means whereby leading Englishmen may be murdered, but which cannot result in aiding their independence. First an attempt is made to blow up a prison, which, although it failed to secure its object, yet a score of innocent lives were heedlessly sacrificed, the absurdity as well as the criminality of which is well characterized by the New York *Post*, which says:—

"That some Fenians, being Irishmen, should attempt to liberate an imprisoned brother by blowing up the prison in which he was confined, is no more surprising than that Terence O'Donohue cut off his own head with the scythe hanging over his neck, while attempting to kill a toad with the handle."

Then, again, explosive materials are placed in letters, which, when opened, ignite and tend to destroy the one who opens them. Again, combustible matter is placed in the mails, so that the correspondence of private citizens, letters from dear relatives and anxious friends, may be burned; while it is quite a common occurrence to hear of powder mills being blown up and a dozen killed, through the anxiety of the Fenians to injure their foes.

Such a policy as this demands the severest reprobation by all civilized, much less Christian people. It is opposed to the doctrines of our enlightened age. It savors of the Italian assassin rather than the Celtic patriot. We daily lose our sympathy when we see innocent lives sacrificed, policemen shot down in the discharge of their duty, and a recklessness and madness characterizing the whole course of the Brotherhood which cause us to doubt their sanity. We may feel regret at the execution of Allen, Larkin, and Gould, but we cannot feel surprise or indignation. After all the trials to which the British Government has been subjected, and the plots and schemes not to overthrow it, but to murder its citizens, we would be much more surprised if it did not send to the gallows any of the disturbers of its peace whom it might detect. While, therefore, the imposing display to-morrow will be viewed with reverence, yet the recent course of the Brotherhood is such as to reverse rational sympathy, and, if persisted in, will turn the tide of popular feeling against an organization which is sacrificing so many unoffending lives.

We do not view the present exhibition of mourning, however, in the light of a simple tribute to the memory of the dead. We fear it is an attempt to secure a tribute, more substantial than a sigh, for the benefit of the living. An appeal will, in all probability, be made to the liberality and patriotism of the Irish people for aid to avenge the departed. We hope most earnestly that not a cent will be given. We are sick of these begging appeals of men who desire the money for their own ends and for a cause which is hopeless. *Every cent given to-morrow makes the giver an accessory to the death of some brave though rash Fenian, who will be encouraged by it to attempt what must end in failure.* Let all remember this, and, while mourning the dead, be careful not to lend their aid to send other victims to the scaffold.

In this connection, we call the attention of all true Irishmen to the following from the London *Times* of the 18th:—

"On Saturday, December 14, a meeting of the Liverpool County Magistrates was held, to take into consideration the subject of the proposed Fenian procession to occur on the morrow. Rev. Canon Fisher attended on behalf of the Roman Catholic clergy, and briefly addressed the Bench, assuring them that himself and colleagues were very anxious to assist the magistrates in every possible way to preserve the public peace. He also assured them that the Catholic clergy, as a body, had no sympathy with the murderers of Sergeant Brett, and that they regarded the murder, apart from all political considerations, as a most serious crime. He also handed to the Bench, to be used by them as they might see fit, the following proclamation:—

"'To the Irish portion of our beloved flock in the Diocese of Liverpool:—Dear children in Jesus Christ—we addressed our flock in the borough of Liverpool a few days ago, and we gave them solemn warning, and an authoritative command that they should abstain from joining or taking any part in the proposed procession to-morrow. As we have at heart your temporal and eternal interests, we repeat the injunction we have already given, and we command you by the authority which we hold from God, and in virtue of our sacred office, that neither in the borough of Liverpool, nor in its neighborhood, nor in any part of the country subject to our jurisdiction, do you hold any meeting or join in any procession. You have been always wont to listen to our words, and to obey our commands. Do not send sorrow to us at a time when we are about to celebrate the great Feast of Peace and to commemorate the wonders of God's love to us all. Pray God bless you and keep you in His peace.

"'ALEX. GOSS, Bishop of Liverpool.'

"Yesterday morning the following letter from the Right Rev. Dr. Cornthwaite, Roman Catholic Bishop of Beverley, was read at morning mass in all the Roman Catholic chapels in Leeds:—

"'SPRINGFIELD HOUSE, LITTLE WOODHOUSE, LEEDS, Dec. 14, 1867.—Dear Children in Jesus Christ:—You are invited, we hear it with anxiety and sadness, to join in a procession which we, as your Bishop, feel bound in the sight of God to condemn, and which the authorities of the town have deemed it necessary to prohibit, and if need be to prevent. Has the time come at length when you will refuse to listen to the counsels and warnings of your chief pastor? Has the voice of the Church through his lips lost its power and influence? Are Catholics seriously proposing to celebrate the approach of Christmas, the festival of the Prince of Peace, by an act which all in authority—spiritual and temporal—condemn and forbid as likely to lead to contention and strife? We cannot, we do not so judge you, dear children in Jesus Christ. We feel assured that you will listen to our words, and that you will obey our commands. You will absent yourselves from the projected procession and you will take no part or share in it. You will retire quickly and quietly to your homes after the morning services, and neither by participation nor as spectators give encouragement to an act which may occasion much harm, and can produce no possible good. As you shall obey our commands we bless you, and commend you and yours to God, that He may have you always in His holy keeping.

"'† ROBERT, Bishop of Beverley.'"

"Telegrams sent from different parts of the Kingdom, yesterday, announce that no attempt was made to form the intended procession."

"A Swindle."—The *Journal of the Telegraph* tells the story of an odd telegraphic blunder:—"A merchant who was absent from his home received a telegram informing him of his wife's safe delivery of a little girl; at the same time a letter from his partner advised him that a draft had been presented for $5000, and the signature seemed rather doubtful. The merchant replied to both despatches, but misdirected them. The astonishment of the wife may be imagined when she read:—'I know nothing about it; it's a swindle.' The partner received hearty congratulations upon his safe deliverance."

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, Paris, 1867—STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT,

Having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This Medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit

Over all other American Exhibitors,

And over more than four hundred Pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

FOR SALE ONLY BY [8 20 tuthstf

BLASIUS BROS., 1006 CHESNUT St.

TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large Importer's stock of commenced SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, AND SLIPPERS, we are offering them at less than cost of importation. A full assortment Berlin Zephyr, sold full weight. American Worsted of superior quality, 16 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn, Bugle Fringe, Bugle Gimps and Buttons.

RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store,
[11 fmw3msp] N. W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ GO TO TROPICAL AMERICA, IF you wish to inhale enchanting fragrance. Yet stay; you can have it here. Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" will fill your parlor with vital breath of the most odorous flowers that perfume the fairy valleys of the Andes.—*Dover Delawarean.* 1t

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30§4p

☞ BETHLEHEM MORAVIAN CHRISTMAS "PUTZ," OR MINIATURE REPRESENTATION OF NATURAL SCENERY.

Open on Exhibition every Afternoon and Evening, FROM MONDAY, Dec. 23, at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

For the benefit of the Bethlehem Young Men's Christian Association. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. 12 26 5t

☞ AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Winter Term begins MONDAY, January 6. Vacancies for Beginners and Advanced Pupils, for Singing, Piano, Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Violin, Flute, Horn, etc. Harmony, Elocution, and Languages. Tuition—$10, $15, and $20 per quarter. Under a thorough system of instruction taught by the best Professors. S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT. Office hours, 3 to 10 P. M. 12 30 4t

☞ ALL PERSONS ARE WARNED AGAINST NEGOTIATING THE FOLLOWING NOTES, stolen from Macky, Beattie & Co., No. 25 S. Water street, on December 30:—

No. 1, dated September 4, drawn by Hannis & Co.	$4945·61
No. 2, October 8, drawn by Solomon Alter	1300·00
No. 3, October 10, drawn by Solomon Alter	4051·33
No. 4, October 15, drawn by Solomon Alter	2610·89
No. 5, December 17, drawn by Patterson & Boulton	1481 92
12 30 3t	$14,389·75

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1867.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 6 t 18 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

☞ UNION NATIONAL BANK.—

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12, 1867.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.

N. C. MUSSELMAN,
12 12 thstu1m Cashier.

☞ NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year. C. R. LINDSAY,
12 30 15t Secretary.

☞ INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1867.

An Election for Thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the Company's Office,
Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING,
On MONDAY, January 13, 1868,
between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

12 30 10t* WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on Tuesday, 31st instant, and be reopened on Tuesday, January 14, 1868.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in stock, on and after the 29th of January next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst., all payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 26 1m Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting and an election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY, 13th of January next, at 12 M.

12 18tj13 WILLIAM F. WEBB, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's office No. 224 South DELAWARE AVENUE, on MONDAY, the 13th of January, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which time an election for twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place. J. MORRELL,
12 24 tuths9t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1867.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, on MONDAY, January 13, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. An election for a President and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 2 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
12 28tj13 Secretary.

☞ OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM Street, New York.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid in full, in gold coin, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.
C. P. HUNTINGDON, Vice-President.

Above Coupons bought by BOWEN & FOX, Special Agents, No. 18 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. [12 17 14t

☞ OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 232 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, January 13, 1868, at 12 o'clock M; and on TUESDAY, January 14, the day following, an election will be held for Directors to serve for the ensuing year. CHARLES PLATT,
12 30 2w Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, December 27, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Shamokin Coal Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

12 30 15t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 431 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, and election of ten Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 6, 1868, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

12 16 18t M. B. KEILY, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the stock and scrip holders of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 13, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an Election of Directors will be held to serve for the ensuing three years.

12 28 12t JOHN MOSS Sec'y.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 Frankford road.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, January 13, 1868 at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

12 30 12t R. W. DEMING, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CHESNUT AND WALNUT STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.—On and after January 1, 1868, the Cars of this Company will commence running all through the night, at intervals of 30 minutes, the first car leaving the depot at midnight.

JOHN S. BATTORFF,
12 31 12t Superintendent.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1867.

The Annual Election for Twenty-eight Directors will be held at this office, on MONDAY, the sixth day of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. [12 28 tj6] HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

☞ REDUCTION IN PRICE OF STECK & CO.'S and Haines Bro.'s PIANOS, MELODEONS, Etc., *to suit the times.* 12 12 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ UNION WATCH MEETING TO-NIGHT, commencing at 10 o'clock, in the Hall of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.

ALL ARE INVITED. 1t

☞ DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Nos. 901 and 903 ARCH Street.

EDWARD H. WEIL, Esq., will deliver an address in the Lecture-room on THURSDAY EVENING, January 2, 1868. The public are respectfully invited to attend. JOHN D. MILES,
12 31 2t* Secretary.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1867.

NOTICE.

The semi-annual interest on the funded debt of the city of Philadelphia, due January 1, 1868, will be paid on and after January 2, 1868.

HENRY BUMM,
12 23 1j1 City Treasurer.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1867.

MATURED CITY LOANS.—The City Loans maturing January 1, 1868, will be paid on and after January 2 at this office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds.

12 23 1j1 HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

☞ WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 18 4p

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—DETERMINATION of Blood to Head.—Imprudence or neglect of health is tantamount to constructive suicide—the penalty, a short, quick struggle and instantaneous death. All who are of full habit or subject to apoplectic or epileptic fits should never be without a supply of these invaluable medicines, as they will find a safeguard in occasional doses of them. In every instance they have been attended with the most successful results. Sold by all Druggists. 12 31 tuthsat

☞ SAVE YOUR DOCTOR'S BILLS.—When Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure coughs, colds, bleeding at the lungs, and arrest the fell destroyer Consumption, it does more than most physicians can do. A single trial will satisfy the incredulous. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS. 1t

ITALIAN OPERA.

GALA FESTIVAL SEASON OF
GRAND OPERA,
AT THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
COMMENCING JANUARY 6, 1868.
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.

THE SEASON SALE OF SECURED SEATS COMMENCES TO-MORROW,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1868,
(NEW YEAR'S DAY),
At 9 A. M., at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S MUSIC STORE, No. 926 CHESNUT Street.

The Direction, in order to secure for this season a memorable success, commensurate with the notable character of the occasion, has resolved upon the following

SEASON PRICES:—
SEASON TICKET, SECURED SEAT, TWELVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE,
THIRTEEN PERFORMANCES,
TWELVE DOLLARS.
ALTERNATE TICKET, SECURED SEAT,
Commencing on either the first or second nights,
SIX PERFORMANCES,
SIX DOLLARS.

It will thus be seen that for the Season Subscriber the price for this season, entirely unprecedented as is the importance of the attraction, is less than
ONE DOLLAR EACH OPERA.
MEMORABLE COMBINATION!
UNPARALLELED ON THIS CONTINENT!
MAX MARETZEK'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY ENTIRE!
LAFAYETTE HARRISON'S
GRAND CONCERT AND ORATORIO COMPANY ENTIRE!
LEONARD GROVER'S
GRAND GERMAN OPERA!
THE COMBINED GRAND CHORUSES
AND
THE COMBINED GRAND ORCHESTRAS!

The above great combination comprises the following unequalled array of

ARTISTES:—
PRIME DONNE.
MADAME EUPHROSYNE PAREPA-ROSA.

MADAME PAREPA-ROSA will appear this season in grand and comic Italian Opera, Grand Oratorio, Grand German Opera, and in her most popular Concert numbers.

SIGNORA MARIETTA GAZZANIGA
(Marchionness di Malaspina),
MISS MINNIE HAUCK,
SIGNORA ANTOINETTA RONCONI,
MADAME FANNY NATALI-TESTA,
SIGNORA FREDERICA RICARDI.
TENORI.
SIGNOR EMILIO PANCANI,
SIGNOR RAMIERI BARAGLIA,
THEODORE HABELMANN,
SIGNOR ENRICO TESTA.
BARITONI AND BASSI,
SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI,
SIGNOR FERNANDO BELLINI,
SIGNOR GUISEPPE ANTONUCCI,
JOSEPH HERMANNS,
SIGNOR NICOLO BARILLI,
SIGNOR BANFI, SIGNOR RICARDI,
SIGNOR DUBREUL.

First appearance in Philadelphia, since his return from Europe, of the very famous Pianist,
MR. LEOPOLD DE MEYER.
Also, of the great Violin Virtuoso,
CARL ROSA.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the celebrated Composer, Baritone.

Conductors,
MAX MARETZEK, CARL BERGMAN,
AND
G. W. COLBY.

The GRAND REPERTORY will include the following chef d'oeuvres, of which NONE CAN BE REPEATED:—

ROMEO AND JULIET..........by GOUNOD
CARNIVAL DE VENISE..........by PETRELLA
OTHELLO..........by ROSSINI
DON BUCEFALO..........by CAGNONI
DAN GIOVANNI..........by MOZART
L'AFRICAINE..........by MEYERBEER
LES HUGUENOTS..........by MEYERBEER
IL TROVATORE..........by VERDI
LA TRAVIATA..........by VERDI
IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA..........by ROSSINI
ROBERT LE DIABLE, or
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
FAUST,
IN GERMAN.

Also, ROSSINI'S "STABAT MATER."
POSITIVELY NO OPERA WILL BE REPEATED.

The Direction reserve the right to substitute "BELISARIO" for one of the least important Operas.

THE COMBINED GRAND CHORUSES,
THE COMBINED GRAND ORCHESTRAS,
NEW AND ELEGANT COSTUMES.

The sale of Season Tickets commences on TO-MORROW (Wednesday), January 1, New Year's Day, at 9 o'clock, at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street.

See prices above. 12 31 4p tf

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RESTORER AND DRESSING,
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The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.

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GREY HAIR.
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GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.
Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 8 2 tuthsⅈ

COMPLETE VICTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.—Chickering's Pianos Triumphant! having received from the Emperor "The Legion of Honor" being the highest Prize awarded at the Exposition, and in addition The First Grand Gold Medal of Merit from the International Juries.

W. H. DUTTON,
8 3tustf No. 914 CHESNUT St.

NEW YEAR RETURN GIFTS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
ELEGANT CHROMOS,
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STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS,
ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,

And the following new Juvenile Books, received since Christmas, for

NEW YEAR PRESENTS!

The Red Cross, by Oliver Optic.
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Our regular stock of STANDARD WORKS, in Fine Bindings, late Publications, Poetical Works, etc., has also been replenished with new and fresh copies, all selling

AT OUR WELL-KNOWN LOW RATES.

A specialty made of all the different editions of

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Heavy Discount from Publishers' Prices.

Competition among Publishers having reduced the price of Dickens' Works to such low figures that they are losing money; we advise the public to take

Advantage of the Low Prices,

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The business of the Company includes all kinds of Steam Boilers, Stationary, Marine and Locomotive. Full information concerning the plan of the Company's operations can be obtained at No. 430 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, or at any Agency.

J. M. ALLEN, President.
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H. H. HAYDEN, Secretary.

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OFFICE, NO. 430 WALNUT STREET,
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WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES
FINEST QUALITY,
Forty Cents Per Pound.

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FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·33	taking in exchange	U. S. 6's of 1881.	
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
137 58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67. do.
$93·83	do.	do.	5 ⅌ cent. 10-40's. do.
$159 18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 12 2 4p

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
FOR CHILDREN

A large and fine selection of
Hobby Horses, Velocipedes, Wheelbarrows, Express Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, Etc. Etc.,

BY THE MANUFACTURER,
J. A. YOST,
NO. 214 DOCK STREET,
12 19 rp Above Second.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Subscriber offers his ENTIRE STOCK of
USEFUL HOUSE-FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS AT GREAT SACRIFICE,
TO CLOSE BUSINESS BY JANUARY 1.
FIXTURES FOR SALE.

WILLIAM YARNALL,
NO. 1232 CHESNUT STREET,
12 10 1mrp Southeast corner of Thirteenth.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS.

ST. LOUIS CITY WATER 6s,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD
Also, Currency 6s, and County 7s. For sale by
CHARLES R. KEEN,
12 28 tuths10t NO. 325 WALNUT STREET.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Ex-Senator Fitzpatrick on the Operation of the Congressional Scheme—He Gets into a Very Bad Humor about it.

The letter recently written by ex-senator Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, on the operation of the Reconstruction laws of Congress, has already been noticed by telegraph. He says:—

It is a matter of surprise to me to hear that I am represented as favoring the adoption of the constitution framed by the recent Convention at Montgomery.

I can scarcely conceive a greater calamity to our people than the adoption of this constitution. It gives all the former slaves over the age of twenty-one years in the State the right to vote, and takes that right away from the thousands of white men.

I was opposed to secession. I was in the United States Senate, and believing I had no right to remain there after the State did secede, I left that body and returned home. I am disfranchised by this Constitution now submitted for the approval of the people. I have remained at home, a quiet, peaceable citizen, ever since I left the Senate, but I can vote neither for nor against the Constitution, though all the slaves I formerly owned, who are twenty-one years old, are allowed to vote.

The test oath, as it is generally called, is odious. All persons, before they can vote, must take an oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of the State of Alabama. Who is so wise as to know all the laws of the United States and this State so as to observe his oath? When and where in this country was it ever required for men to incur such odious obligations to enable them to exercise the right heretofore of an American citizen?

This test oath further provides that before any one can vote he must also swear that he accepts the civil and political equality of all men, and agrees not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men. The Constitution or General Assembly might declare the civil or political equality of all men, but to require a voter to swear that he accepts it and virtually that he will never attempt to alter it, before he can vote, is a species of legislation unknown to this country. It is true that it is further provided in the Constitution "that the General Assembly shall have power to remove the disability of certain classes now disqualified from voting," but where will you find a power to relieve any one who takes this oath? Once taken, the obligation remains fixed during his lifetime on the man who incurs it. Such legislation I regard as at war with the civilization of the age in which we live.

I am as willing as any are to see the colored population educated and this I believe, is the common sentiment of our people; but how will the system proposed work in practice? I have lived all my life with a mixed population, the slaves and whites of the South, and my deliberate conviction is, you might as well try to mix oil and water without chemical agents as to attempt to teach the children of the two races together. In the portions of the State where the colored population greatly predominates the whites will virtually be excluded, and in other sections, where the whites are in the majority, the same result will befall the blacks, producing disorder and deadly feuds between the two races.

Without giving in detail my objections to the ratification of the Constitution, I will say that the effect of many of its provisions is to elevate the black by degrading the white race.

It is said by some that it was made to keep down Rebellion. What have the people of the South to commence or carry on Rebellion with? Our slaves are all set free; our fields barely cultivated under the new system of labor, and many of them grown up in briers and weeds since emancipation, and almost everything in a state of dilapidation and decay. The cry for bread which comes up from almost every hill and valley in the State has scarcely ceased ringing in our ears, and it was only hushed by the liberal donations from the benevolent of the North and West. No people of the Old World, in any of their long and desolating wars, ever longed for peace more than we do. We want peace, but not degradation; we wish to be left free to act for ourselves, and free from the intermeddling of those who do not live among us, but come here to foment discord, and speculate upon our troubles.

Let the people vote down this Constitution, and adopt another more in accordance with the genius of our institutions, and all will be well.

AMERICA IN THE WEST INDIES.

How the St. Thomas Purchase is Regarded in England.

From the London Star, Dec. 17.

The acquisition of the United States of the West India Islands St. Thomas and St. John is an event of sufficient gravity to warrant an examination into the motives of the nation which has acquired a foothold in that region, and of the probable future results in the scattered communities of those seas belonging to different European powers. We believe when the late disturbances occurred in Jamaica, and the press of this country was filled with violent denunciations of the negroes, President Johnson took advantage of the circumstances to sound the late Sir Frederick Bruce as to the probability of our ceding to the United States that magnificent, but up to that time, ill-governed island. The exceedingly cold reception with which his overtures were met induced the President, or rather Mr. Seward, for that astute old man is at the bottom of the business, to apply to Denmark, where he has been more successful.

* * * President Johnson is doubtless right in assuming that, had the United States possessed St. Thomas during the late war, there would have been no blockade-running. The place was the very nest and centre of all the illegal traffic which buoyed up for a time the spirits of the Southern slaveholders. The President must not be surprised, however, if we look upon it from another point of view. In the event of a great revulsion in our own country, occasioned by the persistent machinations of the American Fenians, St. Thomas and St. John may become convenient shelters from which to annoy the commerce of England. Certainly, in a war with the United States, should that calamity ever occur, the possession of these two islands would entirely alter the balance of power which has hitherto subsisted between this country and America. We do not point out these results in any spirit of hostility to the United States, but rather to show the blindness and stupidity of the traditional policy of the Foreign Office. We are in the act of spending millions, under some delusion that in doing so we are keeping up our *prestige* in the East Indies, while, without a protest, without a murmur, without an exchange of notes, so far as we are at present informed, our greatest naval rival acquires two islands in the West Indies, avowedly as war ports against possible Transatlantic enemies. The presence of the Americans in these latitudes will be a disturbing cause to the European powers in peace as well as in war. Spain especially may proceed at once to set her house in order. Porto Rico, where slavery still reigns with all its hateful features, is the near neighbor of St. John's. Imagine the state of mind of the Spanish planters, with a community of negroes in the possession of manhood suffrage in the next island! Nor can we escape the difficulties which the advent of this new neighbor will certainly cause in the West Indies. Already the United States have begun to dominate the minds of the negroes. They have not been inattentive observers of what has been passing in the great country which so lately was the chief stay of slavery. They will not watch with less jealousy the possession of the franchise by their lately emancipated brethren, when the American flag floats over two of the islands in their midst. In addition to what may be called the passive propagandism of American views, an active and most powerful influence will be exerted by the superior commercial activity of the Americans. Although the obtaining of war ports has been the leading idea of the late acquisition, the intense business activity of the Americans will doubtless soon convert the new colony into a commercial centre, where they will amass all the rich produce of the neighboring islands before launching it upon the markets of the world.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE SECOND DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA, No. 239 DOCK Street.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15 1868,

Will be sold at public sale, 12 o'clock M., on the premises No. 611 REED Street, the FIXTURES of a Grain Distillery, consisting of 1 Steam Engine, 2 Boilers, Still (wood), complete, 2 Mash Tubs, 12 Fermenting Tubs, 50 bushels Corn, 9 bushels of Rye, 20 bushels Malt, 2 Cistern Tubs, 3 Yeast Tubs, lot of Gum Base, and Office Furniture, seized under warrant of distraint, and to be sold as the property of Richard Stokes, for United States Internal Revenue Taxes due and unpaid.

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1868,

Will be sold at public sale at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, TWENTY-SIXTH and FACTORY Streets, the FIXTURES of a Grain Distillery, consisting of 1 Still (wood) complete, 1 Mash Tub, 8 Fermenting Tubs, seized under warrant of distraint, and to be sold as the property of Daniel Glanney, for United States Internal Revenue taxes due and unpaid.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1868,

Will be sold at public sale at 12 o'clock M., on the premises No. 1832 NAUDAIN Street, the FIXTURES of a Grain Distillery, consisting of 1 Steam Engine and Boiler, 1 Still (wood) complete, 1 Mash Tub, and 6 Fermenting Tubs, seized under warrant of distraint, and to be sold as the property of Paul Savage, for United States Internal Revenue Taxes due and unpaid.

JOHN H. DIEHL,
Collector.
12 31t

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Overcoats,
Overcoats,
Overcoats,
Overcoats
Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets,
Men's Business Suits,
Men's Business Suits,
Men's Business Suits,
Men's Business Suits,
Boys' Suits,
Boys' Suits,
Boys' Suits,
Boys' Suits,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia,
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia,
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia,
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Having been fortunate in securing large lots of desirable goods, foreign and domestic, late in the season, at the lowest prices known for years—less than cost of importation and manufacture—we are enabled to offer superior garments, surpassed by none, equalled by few, in style, fit, make, and material, at prices less than same goods cost in most other establishments, and lower than they have been sold for six years.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BEFORE the close of the year, if Winter Clothing is bought at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Clothing House, under the Continental, not only will bargains be had, but a Happy New Year is, in a great measure, guaranteed. The splendid Clothing that is sold here at such low prices cannot fail to make any purchaser happy.

AMONG the list of presents which will positively be distributed on the 8th prox., among shareholders in the Riverside, there is one worth $40,000, one $20,000, one $18,000, one $15,000, one $10,000, one $5000 two $2500 each, and so on, amounting in the aggregate to $300,000. One present is guaranteed with each share.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES, superior to all others; Gold, Silver, Steel and Nickel Mountings. A very desirable present.

Opera Glasses very low. 248 North Eighth street, (second story.)

NERVOUS COMPLAINTS are incidental both to the young as well as the aged, and the same remedy is applicable to either. If you experience the pangs of Neuralgia, Nerve Ache, or any other distressing nerve disease, you will find in Dr. Turner's Tic Douloureux, or Universal Neuralgia Pill, the required remedy. This medicine imparts fresh tone and vigor to the nerve fluid, and expels all such maladies. Apothecaries have it.

MORE ECONOMICAL, remarkable certainty of prompt action, in fact, every good quality, is guaranteed for Mrs. S. A. Allen's improved (*new style*) Hair Restorer or Dressing (*in one bottle*). Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall Clothing, Sixth and Market streets. } *A Card.—Previous to taking the account of stock we have lowered all the prices.* ☞ *Bargains.*

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MARRIED.

HEMPHILL—WHITE.—On the evening of December 24, by Rev. W. W. Barr, Mr. JAMES HEMPHILL and Miss MARY JANE WHITE, both of Philadelphia.

RANDOLPH—BIDDLE.—On the evening of the 24th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1921 Market street, by Rev. P. S. Henson, Mr. FRANK D. RANDOLPH, of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH E. BIDDLE, of Wilmington, Del.

DIED.

CAVENDER.—On the 30th instant, HANNAH, the wife of John H. Cavender, aged 73 years.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 607 N. Fifth street, on Fifth-day next, at 1 o'clock.

CONARROE.—On the morning of the 29th instant, Miss ANNA C. CONARROE, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are particularly invited to attend the funeral. The services to be held at the Baptist Meeting House, in Marcus Hook, at 10 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, January 2. Trains leave Baltimore Railroad Depot at 8½ o'clock A. M., for Linwood Station.

DUNLAP.—On the 30th instant, in Upper Darby, Delaware county, Pa., BARBARA MAGEE DUNLAP, daughter of William J. and Eliza Dunlap, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, January 2, at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Mount Zion M. E. Church, near Darby.

FITLER.—On the 26th inst., MARY JOSEPHINE, daughter of Theodore and Sarah L. Fitler, of Tallula, Miss., and granddaughter of Mrs. Eliza Fitler, in the 16th year of her age.

Due notice will be given of funeral. *****

HENING.—On Monday morning, the 30th instant, MARY D., wife of Rev. E. W. Hening, and daughter of the late Samuel F. Dawes, of this city.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 330 S. Twenty-first street, on Thursday morning, the 2d proximo, at 11 o'clock.

McGEOY.—On the 28th instant, Captain MICHAEL McGEOY, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Hibernia Society, and St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, the New York House, No. 9 Walnut street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services at St. Joseph's Church. Interment at Nicetown.

MATHER.—On the 29th inst., JOHN B. MATHER, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 524 Dickerson street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

RANDOLPH.—On the 29th instant, MARY RANDOLPH, widow of Edward Randolph, Jr., in the 79th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 247 N. Twelfth street, on Fourth-day, the 1st proximo, at 12 o'clock. To proceed to Friends' Western Ground.

RAPINE.—On the 28th inst., Mrs. ANN RAPINE, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Nicholas Rapine, Barren Hill, on Thursday morning, January 2, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Chesnut Hill Depot, to meet the 8 A. M. train.

WEST.—In Norristown, on Saturday, December 28, in her 22d year, Mrs. M. E., wife of James G. West, and daughter of Charles and E. N. McCalley.

The relatives and friends of the family will attend funeral from her parents' residence, Main street, near Ford, at Norristown, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Montgomery Cemetery.

GIFTS OF HARDWARE.—TABLE CUTlery, with ivory, rubber, and other handles, and plated blades; Children's Knives and Forks; Pocket Knives, Wostenholm's Scissors, in sets, and Razors; Boxes and Chests of Tools, from $1 to $30; Boys' Work Benches; Patent Tool Handles (20 miniature tools in them); Boys', Ladies', and Gents' Ice and Parlor Skates; Clothes Wringers (they'll save their cost in clothing and time); Carpet Sweepers; Self-tacking Carpet Stretchers; Plated Spoons, Forks, and Nut Picks; Miniature Garden Tools; Spice and Cake Boxes; Tea Bells and Spring Call Bells; Nut Crackers; Tea Trays and Waiters; Patent Ash Sifters (pay for themselves in the coal saved); Carved Walnut Brackets; Gentlemen's Blacking Stools, extra strong; Boys' Sleds; Raisin Seeding Machines; Apple Parers and Cherry Stoning Machines, and a general variety of Useful Housekeeping Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight thirty five) Market street, below Ninth.

LOST.—LOST ON THE NIGHT OF THE 5th, a single DIAMOND PIN, old-fashioned setting, with a small brilliant near the catch. Full value paid, if returned to No. 48 South FOURTH St. 12 10

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

AN ASTUTE THIEF.—About dusk last evening an oysterman entered a drinking saloon on Water street, for the purpose of indulging in his usual "nightcap." He drank the fluid, and laid on the counter a ten dollar bill from which was to be taken the amount in payment for the decoction he had disposed of. John Jones and John Tackney, who were in the room, then stepped up. Jones took the note off of the counter, and looked at it intently, exclaiming that he was under the impression it was a counterfeit, and he would go out and see. He deliberately walked out of the door, the dealer in the delicious bivalves looking earnestly after him. Tackney immediately followed. In a short time he returned, and stated to the owner of the note that Jones had been arrested for attempting to pass the note, and taken to the Central Station, at Fifth and Chesnut streets. The dealer in oysters did not like the idea of being swindled out of his greenback in that way, and informed an officer of the transaction. He succeeded with some little difficulty in capturing the two men, and escorting them to the lock-up. They were given a hearing before Alderman Morrow, and were committed to stand their trial at Court. Jones has but lately been released from the Eastern Penitentiary, having been accommodated with free lodgings there for the past two years for knocking a gentleman down and robbing him of his cash.

LA COTERIE CARNIVALE.—Those who attended the Bal Masque of last season, given under the superintendence of Messrs. Abel and Risley, can see now, with their mind's eye, the beautiful scene which adorned the Academy of Music on the occasion. The gorgeous lights, the superior bands of music, the sweet warbling of feathered songsters, in their miniature palaces, the brilliant decoration of the halls, the gayly-attired masquers, all presented a picture of unrivalled beauty, not easily forgotten; and yet, we are told, the coming fete, under the same management, will surpass any of its predecessors in magnificence. Therefore, all with an artistic taste for the beautiful will be sure to attend, and those who trip on the "light, fantastic toe," are already anticipating much pleasure at La Coterie Carnivale.

A COLORED BOY COMES TO TRIBULATION.—John Mitchel, a colored lad, aged sixteen years, was sent on an errand by a gentleman boarding in Rodman street, to a store in the lower portion of the city, yesterday afternoon. He went to the store, asked for what he wanted, and received it. The clerk went into the cellar to get a shovel for another customer, when John spied a pair of skates. Having seen the parks full of skaters, he no doubt thought he would like to enjoy the sport himself. He picked up the skates, and several other articles in close proximity to them, and skedaddled. He was soon overhauled by Officer Reeder, escorted to the office of Alderman Hurley, and, in two hours after he had laid hands on the skates, was on his way to the House of Refuge.

CHICKEN THIEF.—John Kerns, a colored individual, was arrested at Thirty-second and Market street at half-past 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, having in his possession a bag containing a lot of chickens which had had their necks wrung and had not been picked. As farmers do not send chickens to market in this way, Sergeant Phy asked Kerns how they came into his possession. He stated that he had slept in a barn with a man, and he had handed them to him. This was very unsatisfactory, and the colored man was taken to the Station House. Alderman Maule committed him to answer.

STABBING AFFRAY ON A STEAMSHIP.—Yesterday afternoon a stabbing affay occurred on board the steamer Stars and Stripes. It appears that one of the sailors and the mate, Alexander Robinson, got into a quarrel. Both drew knives, and the mate stabbed the sailor in the finger. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of Robinson, and he was taken before Alderman Dougherty, and held to answer at Court.

RUFFIANS ASSAULT A WOMAN.—Yesterday afternoon two notorious rowdies, named respectively Michael and John Redden, visited a public house on the corner of Seventh and Pine streets, called for drinks, and refused to pay for them. They smashed several pitchers, and assaulted the landlady of the house. They were arrested, and required to enter security to appear at Court and answer for their transgressions against the law.

LARCENY.—Benjamin Sparks and John Williams, while passing a dry goods store at Passyunk road and Carpenter street, became enamored with a roll of flannel. One of them seized it, and both ran. They were pursued, and one captured at Sixth and Carpenter and the other at Seventh and Carpenter streets. Alderman Bonsal held them to answer.

A ROW.—James Dillon and William Carr, residing in Nicetown, went into a tavern in that town on Sunday night, and got into a row about something. Dillon struck Carr on the head with a black-jack, inflicting a very bad wound. He was arrested, and held in $1000 bail by Alderman Thomas to answer.

THE KEYSTONE ASSOCIATION will, on New Year's morning, at 8 o'clock, distribute to the poor of the city 1000 loaves of bread, from their room, northwest corner of Ridge avenue and Coates street.

GULLED.—Jane Randall enticed a young man to visit a house in Cross alley and wheedled him out of $25. She was arrested, and held to answer by Alderman Swift.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
CASH ASSETS NEARLY $2,000,000.
ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

The AMERICAN is prepared to issue Policies of every description affecting Life Insurance, and would call especial attention to the various attractive features presented in its Prospectus, which can be had at the Office of the Company, and of all its Agents.

ALL MUTUAL POLICIES ISSUED PRIOR TO JANUARY FIRST will participate in the dividend at that time.

NOW IS THE TIME TO INSURE.

ALEX. WHILDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 12 18 11t.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

HORSE BLANKETS. } CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
No. 631 MARKET Street,
Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuthsor

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·33	taking in	exchange	U. S. 6's of 1881.
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$157·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & Ju
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$93·83	do.	do.	5 ℔ cent. 10-40's, do.
$159·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$152·15	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

DE HAVEN & BRO.
PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 12

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

How the Army Officials will Make an Involuntary New Year's Call—Chambers McKibben Looking After a Berth for His Son—Grand Preparations for Welcoming the Advent of 1868.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

General Grant this morning issued a circular order directing officers of the army, in this city, to meet in uniform to-morrow morning, at 11·15, at the War Department, to proceed in a body to pay their respects to the President. They will form by Corps and Regiments, in the order designated in the Army Register. The senior officer of each Corps and Regiment will present his own officers to the President.

Chambers McKibben is here, endeavoring to have his son, Major Chambers McKibben, ordered to duty with General Meade.

Little or no business was done at any of the Departments to-day. In fact, everybody is preparing for New Year's. Secretary McCulloch issued an order this morning closing the Treasury Department at 12 o'clock to-day and to-morrow, and precisely at noon there was a perfect stampede of clerks and officials from the Treasury building.

The War Department has been only open for business for two hours daily for several days past, and even then one clerk only remains in some of the rooms, to attend to whatever may be needed, while the others are enjoying themselves.

The staging and steps in front of the East Room of the White House were put up this morning, to enable visitors at the reception to-morrow to pass in through one of the windows of the East Room, and after making the grand promenade to pass out at the main entrance door. This is done to avoid confusion. Appearances indicate there will be an immense concourse at the President's levee to-morrow. The reception-room on the first floor has been very handsomely fitted up, and six large portraits of old John Adams, Polk, Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, and Pierce have been, within the last few days, hung upon the walls, and they add greatly to the attractions of the Hall. These portraits are in heavy gilt frames, highly finished. The portrait of Tyler occasions more remark than any of the others, from the fact of certain coincidences in his history with that of the present occupant of the White House.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Caucussing for the United States Senatorship—Ex-Governor Pratt in the Ascendant, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.—A large number of the members of the Legislature were here last night, and to-day there was an intense caucussing regarding the United States Senatorship. Governor Swann, Reverdy Johnson, ex-Governor Pratt, William Hamilton, Pinckney Whyte, and Montgomery Blair are the most prominent parties; but none can succeed without compromising with the others' friends. Pratt seems to be in the ascendant at present, and Robert Fowler for State Treasurer.

To-morrow will be a general holiday, and business will be suspended. The Governor gives a banquet at Annapolis at night.

The weather is intensely cold, and snow is threatened.

Government Stocks in New York.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 112⅝@112⅞.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 108⅝@108¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105⅝@105¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 105⅝@106.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 108⅛@108¼.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 108⅛@108¼.
United States 10-40s, 101⅞@102.
June and July 7·30s, 104⅝@104¾.

Baltimore Market Report.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.—Cotton active; middling, 15½@15¾c. Flour quiet. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania red, $2·65@2·68; choice Southern, $2·70@2·75. Corn steady; $1·18@1·20 for good to prime white and yellow, and $1·19 for mixed Western. Oats firm; 70@73c. Rye scarce; sales at $1·67@1·73. Provisions dull and nominal.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Thayer.—Jeremiah Cantry and Ellen, his wife, vs. The North Pennsylvania Railroad Company. An action to recover for the loss of plaintiffs' son, who was killed through the alleged negligence of the defendants. On the afternoon of April 29, 1864, the deceased, a child eight years old, climbed upon one of defendants' cars that was being drawn by horses up American street, and in playing fell off under the wheels of the car, was run over, and died on the following day. The brakesman of the car was not seen while the child was on the car, but when the accident was discovered he was on the ground. The plaintiffs claimed that the brakesman was away from the car, and was thus guilty of negligence in not keeping children away.

The defense denied all negligence, and set up that this was an unavoidable accident.

The jury were unable to agree, and were discharged.

Peter Burns vs. George W. Middleton. A feigned issue to try the ownership of certain goods. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Washington Baistein vs. W. D. Lewis. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $1170.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—In the case of Evans vs. Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, before reported, counsel for plaintiff, in the course of his argument to the jury, made allusion to the course of a former jury in a similar case. The judge checked him, and remarking that such allusion was highly improper, immediately discharged the jury from a further consideration of the case.

Jury trials were ended, and this morning arguments were taken up.

Pickersgill vs The Treverton Coal Company et al. An application for an injunction to restrain a judgment creditor from proceeding to sell and declare a former sale void. Held under consideration. William H. Rawle for complainant's counter affidavit, and J. B. Packer for defendants and S. M. Gwinn, of Baltimore, by permission of the Court, for plaintiff.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Dec. 31.—Business, as usual at the close of the year, is excessively dull, the merchants being engaged in settling up old scores, but prices generally are well maintained.

The demand for Flour is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8·50@9·25 for extras; $9·75@11 for Northwestern extra family; $10·75@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12·75@14 for fancy brands according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8·50@8·75 ℔ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The offerings of Wheat are small, and prime is in good demand at former rates. Sales of Southern and Pennsylvania red at $2·40@2·50, the latter rate for very choice. Rye is unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania at $1·70; and 300 bushels Southern at $1·58. Corn is quiet. Sales of new yellow at $1·40@1·42; 2000 bushels new do. at $1·14@1·18; and Western mixed at $1·30@1·33. Oats are steady, with sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania at 75@78c.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $7·25@8 ℔ 64 lbs. 50 bushels recleaned sold at the latter rate. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed sells at $2·50.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........DECEMBER 31.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........28 | 11 A. M..........35 | 2 P. M..........38

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Wake, Gandy, Norfolk, Andenried, Norton & Co.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Ella L. Smith, Smith, from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr B. Steelman, Robinson, from Leechville, N. C., with lumber to captain.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Storm Bird, Schiller, hence, at Antwerp 14th instant.
Barque Fern, Mollenhauer, hence, at Brouwershaven 13th inst.
Barque St. Peter's, Goodwin, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Haven 28th inst.
Schr H. N. Miller, Parrott, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 27th inst.
Schr Montezuma, Gardner, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schr Rebecca Shepherd, Beaston, hence for Rotterdam, which was towed into Brouwershaven 13th inst., leaky and with loss of foremast, rudder, and jibboom, had been aground; she has 7 feet of water in hold and has begun to discharge.
Schrs T. T. Tasker, Allen, and F. Edwards, Slate, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schr Silver Magnet, Watson, hence, at Boston 29th instant.
Schr C. Hill, Cheeseman, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport 27th inst.
Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 28th inst.
Schr Mary E. Staples, hence, at Portland yesterday.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Arrived, steamship City of London, from Liverpool.

Also, steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—The sailing of the steamship Montana has been further postponed to Jan. 1, in order to make connection with the steamship China, which is now overdue four days.

Sailed, ship National Eagle, for New York.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Arrived, steamship Helvetia, Cutting, from Liverpool.

Steamship Rapidan, Everson, from New Orleans.

Barque Lina, Umness, from Antwerp.

GALA FESTIVAL SEASON
OF
GRAND OPERA,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 6, 1868.

THE SALE OF SECURED SEATS FOR THE SEASON WILL COMMENCE
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) JANUARY 1,
NEW YEAR'S DAY,
At 9 o'clock A. M., at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street. 12 31 5ptf

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

HOLIDAY GOODS.—WALNUT TABLES, BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, BOYS' TOOL CHESTS, SLEDS, IRON AND TIN TOYS, WALNUT CARVINGS, BOOT-BLACKING TABLES, SKATES, CUTLERY, and a general variety of USEFUL ARTICLES in Britannia, Tin, Iron, and Wooden Ware, at

B. A. WILDMAN'S
House-Furnishing Depot,
8 28 tuths5p] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE
828 ARCH STREET

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HANDKERCHIEFS,
LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S.
EMBROIDERED SHIRT BOSOMS.
FINE TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
Immense Reduction in Prices.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,
HAVE JUST OPENED
SEVERAL LOTS OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

Gilt Stick Silk Fans.
Ivory Stick Silk Fans, $1, $1·12, $1·25, $1·37, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·25, $2·50, $3, $3·50, $4, and $4·50.
Ladies' Companions, 40, 50, 75 cents, $1, $1·25.
Velvet Purses, very cheap.
Berlin Wire Purses.
Morocco Porte-monnaies.
Workboxes, Writing Desks, Glove Boxes, Tool Chests, Cigar Stands, Watch Stands, Building Blocks, Ten Pins, and Napkin Rings.
Fine Extracts and Colognes.
Wall Doll Babies, etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Lace Border Hdkfs., 37½, 50, 60c., $1, up to $1·25.
Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs.
Ladies' Tucked and Embroidered Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' and Misses' White and Scarlet Cloth Gloves
Gents' Kid and Cloth Gloves, lined, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
9 21smwtJ, N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Report that King Theodore Has Released His Captives.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Later advices have been received from the expedition now marching into the heart of Abyssinia. It is reported that King Theodore, on ascertaining the extent and power of the measures taken by this Government to effect the liberation of the English captives, has voluntarily released them himself.

The English Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 30—11·15 A. M.—Consols for money, 91⅞@92. U. S. 5·20s, 72½. Illinois, 89½; Erie, 48½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30—11·15 A. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 7⅞d; Orleans, 7⅞d; sales to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales; sales for three days 35,000 bales, including 6000 for export and 500 for speculation; stock, 497,000 bales; less than estimate, 18,000. Others steady.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 30.—The steamship New York arrived at 9 A. M., *en route* for Bremen.

REVOLT IN AN INDIANA JAIL.

A Sheriff Shot Dead by One of His Prisoners.

MADISON, Ind., Dec. 31.—A man named John Redman, confined in jail was shot and killed by Sheriff Shannon last night. The Sheriff went into the jail to lock the prisons' cells, and withdrawing and locking the door he was seized by Redman.

Shannon called for help, when another prisoner came, and instead of rendering assistance took the keys from the Sheriff and attempted to unlock the door.

The Sheriff warned Redman a second time to let go, or he would shoot him; and not being obeyed, and seeing the prisoners about to escape, drew his revolver, and shot Redman through the heart, killing him instantly.

600 ARCH STREET. 600

GRIFFITH & PAGE.

PATENT BIRD CAGES
FINE SKATES.
BLACKING TABLES.
BOOK SHELVES.
BRITANNIA WARE.
WRITING DESKS.
BK BOXES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. [11 3 fw

NOW READY,
Gentlemen's and Youths
BOOTS AND GAITERS
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.

Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.

WM. H. HELWEG,
NO. 535 ARCH STREET,
9 28 smw3mrp One door below Sixth.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL..........$500,000

DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, | EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, | ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH, | S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL | HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds..........$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities..........50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion..........$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion..........$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate..........$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

"PER STEAMER."

JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF
Papier Mache and Canton Tea Poys.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
FANCY GOODS.
WILLIAMS & WOODWARD,
NO. 922 (NINE TWENTY-TWO) CHESNUT STREET. [10 11 wfm6mrp

BECKHAUS & ALLGAIER

Respectfully invite attention to their large and varied stock of
SUPERIOR FAMILY CARRIAGES
of latest styles, with all the most recent improvements of finish.
ELEGANT LANDAU,
Just completed.
Also, CLARENCE COACHES AND COUPES of different styles.
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
NO. 1204 FRANKFORD AVENUE,
Girard Avenue. [11 6mwfmrp

TORNADOES.

BY RICHARD A. PROCTOR, B. A., F.R.A.S.,

AUTHOR OF "SATURN AND ITS SYSTEM," ETC.

The inhabitants of the earth are subjected to agencies which—beneficial, doubtless, in the long run, perhaps necessary to the very existence of terrestrial races—appear, at first sight, energetically destructive. Such are—in order of destructiveness—the hurricane, the earthquake, the volcano, and the thunder-storm. When we read of earthquakes, such as those which overthrew Lisbon, Callao, and Riobamba, and learn that one hundred thousand persons fell victims in the great Sicilian earthquake in 1663, and probably three hundred thousand in the two earthquakes which assailed Antioch in the years 526 and 612, we are disposed to assign at once to this devastating phenomenon the foremost place among the agents of destruction. But this judgment must be reversed when we consider that earthquakes—though so fearfully and suddenly destructive both to life and property,—yet occur but seldom compared with wind storms, while the effects of a real hurricane are scarcely less destructive than those of the sharpest shocks of earthquake. After ordinary storms, long miles of the sea-coast are strewn with the wrecks of many once gallant ships, and with the bodies of their hapless crews. In the spring of 1866 there might be seen at a single view from the heights near Plymouth twenty-two shipwrecked vessels, and this after a storm which, though severe was but trifling compared with the hurricanes which sweep over the torrid zones, and thence, scarcely diminished in force, as far north sometimes as our own latitudes. It was in such a hurricane that the Royal Charter was wrecked, and hundreds of stout ships with her. In the great hurricane of 1780, which commenced at Barbadoes and swept across the whole breadth of the North Atlantic, fifty sail were driven ashore at the Bermudas, two line-of-battle ships went down at sea, and upwards of twenty thousand persons lost their lives on the land. So tremendous was the force of this hurricane (Captain Maury tells us) that "the bark was blown from the trees, and the fruits of the earth destroyed; the very bottom and depths of the sea were uprooted—forts and castles were washed away, and their great guns carried in the air like chaff; houses were razed, ships wrecked, and the bodies of men and beasts lifted up in the air and dashed to pieces in the storm"—on account, however, which (though doubtless faithfully rendered by Maury from the authorities he consulted) must perhaps be accepted *cum grano*, and especially in reference to the great guns carried in the air "like chaff."

In the gale of August, 1782, all the trophies of Lord Rodney's victory, except the "Ardent," were destroyed, two British ships-of-the-line foundered at sea, numbers of merchantmen under Admiral Graves' convoy were wrecked, and at sea alone three thousand lives were lost.

But, quite recently, a storm far more destructive than these swept over the Bay of Bengal. Most of our readers doubtless remember the great gale of October, 1864, in which all the ships in harbor at Calcutta were swept from their anchorage, and driven one upon another in inextricable confusion. Fearful as was the loss of life and property in Calcutta harbor, the destruction on land was greater. A vast wave swept for miles over the surrounding country, embankments were destroyed, and whole villages, with their inhabitants, swept away. Fifty thousand souls, it is believed, perished in this fearful hurricane.

The gale which has just ravaged the Gulf of Mexico adds another to the long list of disastrous hurricanes. As we write, the effects produced by this tornado are beginning to be made known. Already its destructiveness has become but too certainly evidenced.

The laws which appear to regulate the generation and the progress of cyclonic storms are well worthy of careful study.

The regions chiefly infested by hurricanes are the West Indies, the southern parts of the Indian Ocean, the Bay of Bengal, and the China seas. Each region has its special hurricane season.

In the West Indies, cyclones occur principally in August and September, when the southeast monsoons are at their height. At the same season the African southwesterly monsoons are blowing. Accordingly there are two sets of winds, both blowing heavily and steadily from the Atlantic, disturbing the atmospheric equilibrium, and thus in all probability generating the great West Indian hurricanes. The storms thus arising show their force first at a distance of about six or seven hundred miles from the equator, and far to the east of the region in which they attain their greatest fury. They sweep with a northwesterly course to the Gulf of Mexico, pass thence northwards, and so to the northeast, sweeping in a wide curve (resembling the letter U placed thus ⊏) around the West Indian seas, and thence travelling across the Atlantic, generally expending their fury before they reach the shores of Western Europe. This course is "the storm-track" (or storm-⊏ as we shall call it.) Of the behavior of the winds as they traverse this track, we shall have to speak when we come to consider the peculiarity from which these storms derive their names of "cyclones" and "tornadoes."

The hurricanes of the Indian Ocean occur at the "changing of the monsoons." "During the interregnum," writes Maury, "the fiends of the storm hold their terrific sway." Becalmed, often, for a day or two, seamen hear moaning sounds in the air, forewarning them of the coming storm. Then, suddenly, the winds break loose from the forces which have for awhile controlled them, and "seem to rage with a fury that would break up the fountains of the deep."

In the North Indian seas hurricanes rage at the same season as in the West Indies.

In the China seas occur those fearful gales known among sailors as "typhoons," or "white squalls." These take place at the changing of the monsoons. Generated, like the West Indian hurricanes, at a distance of some ten or twelve degrees from the equator, typhoons sweep in a curve similar to that followed by the Atlantic storms around the East Indian Archipelago, and the shores of China to the Japanese Islands.

There occur land storms also, of a cyclonic character, in the valley of the Mississippi. "I have often observed the paths of such storms," says Maury, "through the forests of the Mississippi. There the track of these tornadoes is called a 'wind road,' because they make an avenue through the wood straight along, and as clear of trees as if the old denizens of the forest had been cleared with an axe. I have seen trees three or four feet in diameter torn up by the roots, and the top, with its limbs, lying next the hole whence the root came." Another writer, who was an eye-witness to the progress of one of these American land-storms, thus speaks of its destructive effects. "I saw, to my great astonishment, that the noblest trees of the forest were falling into pieces. A mass of branches, twigs, foliage, and dust moved through the air, whirled onwards like a cloud of feathers, and passing, disclosed a wide space filled with broken trees, naked stumps, and heaps of shapeless ruins, which marked the path of the tempest."

If it appeared, on a careful comparison of observations made in different places, that these winds swept directly along those tracks which they appear to follow, a comparatively simple problem would be presented to the meteorologist. But this is not found to be the case. At one part of a hurricane's course the storm appears to be travelling with fearful fury along the true storm-⊏; at another less furiously directed across the storm-track; at another, but with yet diminished force, though still fiercely, in a direction exactly opposite to that of the storm-track.

All these motions appear to be fairly accounted for by the theory that the true path of the storm is a spiral—or rather, that while the centre of disturbance continually travels onwards in a widely extended curve, the storm-wind sweeps continually around the centre of disturbance, as a whirlpool around its vortex.

And here a remarkable circumstance attracts our notice, the consideration of which points to the mode in which cyclones may be conceived to be generated. It is found, by a careful study of different observations made upon the same storm, that cyclones in the northern hemisphere *invariably* sweep round the onward travelling vortex of disturbance in *one* direction and southern cyclones in the contrary direction. If we place a watch-face upwards upon one of the northern cyclone regions in a Mercator's chart, then the motion of the hands is *contrary* to the direction in which the cyclone whirls; when the watch is shifted to a southern cyclone region, the motion of the hands takes place in the same direction as the cyclone motion. This peculiarity is converted into the following rule-of-thumb for sailors who encounter a cyclone, and seek to escape from the region of fiercest storm:—Facing the wind, the centre or vortex of the storm lies to the right in the northern, to the left in the southern hemisphere. Safety lies in flying from the centre in every case save one—that is, when the sailor lies in the direct track of the advancing vortex. In this case, to fly from the centre would be to keep in the storm-track; the proper course for the sailor when thus situated is to steer for the calmer side of the storm track. This is always the outside of the ⊏, as will appear from a moment's consideration of a spiral curve traced out by a cyclone—he will probably escape unscathed. There is, however, this danger, that the storm-track may extend to or even slightly overlap the land, in which case scudding before the gale would bring the ship upon a lee shore. And in this way many gallant ships have, doubtless, suffered wreck.

The danger of the sailor is obviously greater, however, when he is overtaken by the storm on the inner side of the storm-⊏. Here he has to encounter the double force of the cyclonic whirl and of the advancing storm-system, instead of the difference of the two motions, as on the outer side of the storm-track. His chance of escape will depend on his distance from the central path of the cyclone. If near to this, it is equally dangerous for him to attempt to scud to the safer side of the track, or to beat against the wind by the shorter course, which would lead him out of the storm-⊏ on its inner side. It has been shown by Colonel Sir W. Reid that this is the quarter in which vessels have been most frequently lost.

But even the danger of this most dangerous quarter admits of degrees. It is greatest where the storm is sweeping round the most curved part of its track, which happens in about latitude twenty-five or thirty degrees. In this case, a ship may pass twice through the vortex of the storm. Here hurricanes have worked their most destructive effects. And thus it happens that sailors dread, most of all, the part of the Atlantic near Florida and the Bahamas, and the region of the Indian Ocean which lies south of Bourbon and Mauritius.

To show how important it is that captains should understand the theory of cyclones in both hemispheres, we shall here relate the manner in which Captain J. V. Hall escaped from a typhoon of the Chinese seas. About noon, when three days out from Macao, Captain Hall saw "a most wild and uncommon-looking halo round the sun." On the afternoon of the next day, the barometer had commenced to fall rapidly; and though, as yet, the weather was fine, orders were at once given to prepare for a heavy gale. Towards evening, a bank of cloud was seen in the southeast, but when night closed the weather was still calm and the water smooth, though the sky looked wild, and a scud was coming on from the northeast. "I was much interested," says Captain Hall, "in watching for the commencement of the gale, which I now felt sure was coming. That bank to the southeast was the meteor (cyclone) approaching us, the northeast scud the outer northwest portion of it; and when at night a strong gale came on about north, or north-northwest, I felt certain we were on its western and southwestern verge. It rapidly increased in violence, but I was pleased to see the wind veering to the northwest, as it convinced me that I had put the ship on the right track—namely, on the starboard tack, standing, of course, to the southwest. From ten A. M. to three P. M. it blew with great violence, but the ship, being well prepared, rode comparatively easy. The barometer was now very low, the centre of the storm passing to the northward of us, to which we might have been very near had we in the first part put the ship on the larboard tack."

But the most remarkable point of Captain Hall's account remains to be mentioned. He had gone out of his course to avoid the storm, but when the wind fell to a moderate gale he thought it a pity to lie so far from his proper course, and made sail to the northwest. "In less than two hours the barometer again began to fall and the storm to rage in heavy gusts. He bore again to the southeast, and the weather rapidly improved." There can be little doubt that but for Captain Hall's knowledge of the law of cyclones, his ship and crew would have been placed in serious jeopardy, since in the heart of a Chinese typhoon a ship has been known to be thrown on her beam ends when not showing a yard of canvas.

If we consider the regions in which the cyclones appear, the paths they follow, and the direction in which they whirl, we shall be able to form a guess at their origin. In the open Pacific Ocean (as its name, indeed, implies) storms are uncommon; they are unfrequent also in the South Atlantic and South Indian Oceans. Around Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, heavy storms prevail, but they are not cyclonic, nor are they equal in fury and frequency, Maury tells us, to the true tornado. Along the equator, and for several degrees on either side of it, cyclones are also unknown. If we turn to a map in which ocean currents are laid down, we shall see that in every "cyclone region" there is a strongly-marked current, and that each current follows closely the track which we have denominated the storm-⊏. In the North Atlantic we have the great Gulf Stream, which sweeps from equatorial regions into the Gulf of Mexico, and thence across the Atlantic to the shores of Western Europe. In the South Indian Ocean there is the "south-equatorial current," which sweeps past Mauritius and Bourbon, and thence returns towards the east. In the Chinese Sea there is the north equatorial current, which sweeps round the East Indian Archipelago, and then merges into the Japanese current. There is also the current in the Bay of Bengal, flowing through the region in which, as we have seen, cyclones are commonly met with. There are other sea-currents besides these, which yet breed no cyclones. But we may notice two peculiarities in the currents we have named. They all flow from equatorial to temperate regions, and secondly, they are all "horse-shoe currents." So far as we are aware, there is but one other current which presents both these peculiarities, namely, the great Australian current, between New Zealand and the eastern shores of Australia. We have not yet met with any record of cyclones occuring over the Australian current, but heavy storms are known to prevail in that region, and we believe that when these storms have been studied as closely as the storms in better known regions, they will be found to present the true cyclonic character.

Now, if we inquire why an ocean current travelling from the equator should be a "storm-breeder," we shall find a ready answer. Such a current, carrying the warmth of intertropical regions to the temperate zones, produces, in the first place, by the mere difference of temperature, important atmospheric disturbances. The difference is so great, that Franklin suggested the use of the thermometer in the North Atlantic Ocean as a ready means of determining the longitude, since the position of the Gulf Stream at any given season is almost constant.

But the warmth of the stream itself is not the only cause of atmospheric disturbance. Over the warm water vapor is continually rising; and, as it rises, is continually condensed (like the steam from a locomotive) by the colder air round. "An observer on the moon," says Captain Maury, "would, on a winter's day, be able to trace out by the mist in the air the path of the Gulf Stream through the sea."

But what must happen when vapor is condensed? We know that to turn water into vapor is a process requiring—that is, using up—a large amount of heat; and, conversely, the return of vapor to the state of water sets free an equivalent quantity of heat. The amount of heat thus set free over the Gulf Stream is thousands of times greater than that which would be generated by the whole coal supply annually raised in Great Britain. Here, then, we have an efficient cause for the wildest hurricanes. For, along the whole of the Gulf Stream, from Bemini to the Grand Banks, there is a channel of heated—that is, rarefied air. Into this channel the denser atmosphere on both sides is continually pouring, with greater or less strength, and when a storm begins in the Atlantic, it always makes for this channel, "and, reaching it, turns and follows it in its course, sometimes entirely across the Atlantic." "The southern points of America and Africa have won for themselves," says Maury, "the name of 'the stormy capes,' but there is not a storm-fiend in the wide ocean can out-top that which rages along the Atlantic coast of North America. The China seas and the North Pacific may vie in the fury of their gales with this part of the Atlantic, but Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope cannot equal them, certainly in frequency, nor, do I believe, in fury." We read of a West Indian storm so violent that "it forced the Gulf Stream back to its sources, and piled up the water to a height of thirty feet in the Gulf of Mexico. The ship Ledbury Snow attempted to ride the storm. When it abated she found herself high up on the dry land, and discovered that she had let go her anchor among the tree-tops on Elliott's Key."

By a like reasoning we can account for the cyclonic storms prevailing in the North Pacific Ocean. Nor do the tornadoes which rage in parts of the United States present any serious difficulty. The region along which these storms travel is the valley of the great Mississippi. This river at certain seasons is considerably warmer than the surrounding lands. From its surface, also, aqueous vapor is continually being raised. When the surrounding air is colder, this vapor is presently condensed, generating in the change a vast amount of heat. We have thus a channel of rarefied air over the Mississippi valley,, and this channel becomes a storm-track like the corresponding channels over the warm ocean-currents. The extreme violence of land-storms is probably due to the narrowness of the track within which they are compelled to travel. For it has been noticed that the fury of a sea-cyclone increases as the range of the "whirl" diminishes, and *vice versâ*.

There seems, however, no special reason why cylones should follow the storm-⊏ in one direction rather than in the other. We must, to understand this, recall the fact that under the torrid zones the conditions necessary to the generation of storms prevail far more intensely than in temperate regions. Thus the probability is far greater that cyclones should be generated at the tropical than at the temperate end of the storm-⊏. Still it is worthy of notice, that in the land-locked North Pacific Ocean true typhoons have been known to follow the storm-track in a direction contrary to that commonly noticed.

The direction in which a true tornado whirls is invariably that we have mentioned. The explanation of this peculiarity would occupy more space than we can afford. Those of our readers who may wish to understand the origin of the law of cyclonic rotation should study Herschel's interesting work on Meteorology.

The suddenness with which a true tornado works destruction was strikingly exemplified in the wreck of the steamship San Francisco. She was assailed by an extra tropical tornado when about 300 miles from Sandy Hook, on December 24, 1853. In a few moments she was a complete wreck. The wide range of a tornado's destructiveness is shown by this—that Colonel Reid examined one along whose track no less than 110 ships were wrecked, crippled, or dismasted.—*Temple Bar.*

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FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OF

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

DUE JULY 1, 1868,

Will be Redeemed with Interest to Date of Payment, on Presentation, at the

Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank

OF PHILADELPHIA.

VIZ.,

Loan of March 27, 1839, due July 1, 1868.

Loan of July 19, 1839, due July 1, 1868.

Interest on the Above Loans will Cease on the 1st of July, 1868.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of State.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.

W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

12 19 *Commissioners of Sinking Fund.*

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

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Central Pacific Railroad Company,

AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,

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Union Pacific Railroad Co.

DUE JANUARY 1, 1868,

WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER THAT DATE

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CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, January 18
CITY OF BOSTON..........Saturday, January 25
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, February 1

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The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Tuesday, January 7, at 8 o'clock A. M., from No. 18 South Wharves.

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Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

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Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend on receipt of four stamps, by addressing "SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York." 12 6 3m*

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A FORMIDABLE INDICTMENT.

England a Nation of Thieves.

From the London Spectator, Dec. 14.

One of the ablest moralists we ever knew, a man much sterner to himself than to the world around him, used to say that of all crimes theft was the one which showed the basest heart. It was absolutely selfish, it never excused itself by momentary passion, and it required nine times out of ten the coolest calculation and foresight. There is no provocation to forgery, as there may be to murder; no sudden, overmastering temptation to swindle, as there may be to many other equally evil acts. If that is true, and it is at all events only an exaggerated truth, England is a bad one; for there cannot be a doubt that the master vice of the middle classes, we had almost written their master passion, is thieving. We doubt if a race ever existed among whom pecuniary dishonesty was so general or so deeply affected the structure of society. We consider ourselves a virtuous people, the salt of the earth, and it is not too much to say that at this moment the basis of half our laws, the cause of half or more than half our administrative weakness, the root of three-fourths of our commercial difficulties, is the well-founded belief that a middle-class Englishman, if he gets anything like a chance, will thieve, will expend his brain, his time, and his energies in able efforts to steal money which is not his. What is the dry rot which is destroying English administration, its directness, its simplicity, and its force, but the certainty of the nation that every official, if left to himself and unwatched, will steal? Our Departments are hampered and shackled with checks till they can hardly work, till individual power, and, therefore, individual genius, are suppressed; and the object of all the checks is not to prevent inefficiency—that in England is not a crime, though elsewhere it is among the greatest—or to obviate the chance of oppression, but to prevent direct fraud, assaults of the vulgarest kind upon the national till. We cannot get a navy, because it is understood that in great establishments like dockyards everybody not specially selected for honesty will thieve. Our army arrangements break down incessantly, because contractors, sub-contractors, and purveyors generally, are supposed to be steeped to the lips in fraud. There is not a contract given in a Government office in which some one has not secured a "perquisite," or an "advantage," or a "profit," of which he would not, for the world, have his employers formally conscious; which has not, in fact, given some one, usually a gentleman, the opportunity of thieving. Our whole system of providing for State needs by "open tender," the stupidest of all conceivable systems—for its theory is that Jones is Robinson's equal as a manufacturer, which Jones is not—is openly based on the assumption, an assumption perfectly true, that without open tender the department will sell the contract, will, in fact, steal a large sum out of the National Treasury. Our municipal difficulty is jobbery, that is, theft—the practice every municipality is certain unless watched to indulge in, of robbing the citizens to enrich its own members or other favored individuals. Even Parliament, even the Cabinet, the flower, or supposed flower, of Parliamentary life, is not beyond the same suspicion. We dare not let the Chiefs of Departments act for themselves in a most important function, that of making the great contracts, choosing, in fact, the agents they think ablest, because we are certain that they will thieve, not indeed for themselves, but for their party. They will give Jones £1,000,000 to do what Robinson would do for £750,000, because Jones votes for them—that is, they will misappropriate £250,000 of the money for which they are trustees. Look at our railway system. It is the greatest and most important business organization ever devised by a nation, and it is breaking down under habitual theft. Directors, animated by the hope of "high quotations for shares"—that is, of robbing buyers, by selling plated goods for silver—are declaring in all directions fictitious dividends; shareholders, animated by the same thirst for plunder, are winking at directors' acts; contractors are sending in fictitious tenders at absurd prices; lawyers selling the companies, their own clients, to the vermin who eat their capital up; traffic managers making preferential, that is, fraudulent, bargains for carriage; every petty official taking bribes to grant privileges his employers have not sold. Look at our commerce, shattered at this moment by every variety of elaborate and carefully devised plunder; by companies whose prospectuses are drawn up with the intention of robbing the ignorant; by banks which make over shareholders' money to directors; by manufacturers who will sell shoddy for cloth; by tradesmen who cannot be trusted to avoid actual stealing of pennies from women and children, actual theft of coppers out of a blind man's tray, by false weights and measures. Is there a trade left in which half the tradesmen do not live by petty imposition—that is, by theft, by selling goods as bargains, which are really dear, by enormous adulterations—by, in fact, direct robberies of one kind or another? Agriculture is the most honest; and ask a really God-fearing dealer of Mark lane what he thinks of the morals of his trade—whether he could remit his watchfulness for an instant—a watchfulness directed wholly against theft—without being ruined. What is a "bear" combination to unduly depress the price of goods but an elaborate theft? We cannot, in London, send goods to auction without a certainty of robbery, and we are bitter, all of us, against "knock-outs;" but who whips the worst form of "knock-outs," the circulation of rumors intended to make worthless shares seem valuable, so that their holders may plunder the unwary? When "bears" run down shares there is indeed an outcry; but when they run them up, who cares for the plundered public?

The very dislike of theft, unless committed by violence, seems to have died out of the national mind. City editors denounce search into robberies as a "vindictive proceeding," and advise compromise as the only mode by which anything can be saved. Transactions which are thefts of the most unblushing kind bring to their perpetrators no rebuke, to the sufferers no sympathy. If a man stands on London Bridge selling brass rings for gold, the police ultimately, and as an extreme measure, make him walk on; but if he robs a thousand widows successfully, by a prospectus deliberately framed to deceive, he gets at once into Parliament. That, we shall be told, has always been so; but the new evil is, that we are becoming conscious of such things and still permit them and waste half our national energy in endeavors not to put them down, but to prevent their occurring on too broad a scale. Every organization we contrive is cumbrous to decrepitude, and the reason is that we dare trust no one; that we know if the workhouse-master is left absolute he will thieve; if he is only inspected, the inspector will be "made pleasant;" if the Department is left to look after the inspector, it will sell him immunity, not, indeed, for cash, but for political support. There is not a department in England in which one-third of the expense might not be saved if men could be assumed to be barely "law-honest," or in which, if we did assume it, the nation would not lose twice as much as it does. There is not a great shop in London whose proprietor is not paying a third of his gross aggregate of salaries to persons whose real work is to prevent plunder—a plunder now so dreaded from its universality that immense brian has been exerted, and is being exerted, to prevent salesmen ever touching cash at all—to enable children to do that part of the work, as they do in managing lotteries. Every public amusement is becoming an organized arrangement for plunder, every invention of science, from the telegraph to the patent office, is a device to aid the quiet garrotter, every need of humanity is a new help to the dishonest to grow rich. Apart altogether from the injury to the national morals, the waste of all this is becoming prodigious, and will ultimately become unbearable; will either produce a cure, or, by engaging half society to watch the other half, will paralyze it for progress, and even for exertion. At this moment, the country, as a whole, is paying, or rather beginning to pay, a sum in one department of work alone which would ruin any other land. We do not hesitate to say that the habitual dishonesty of the English middle class, their habit of thieving whenever they get the chance without actually taking silver spoons, will cost England one-half of the four or five hundred millions it has expended on the railway system; that the country is now paying millions a year in the mere effort—a resultless effort—to check official corruption; that it is losing sums to which even these are trifles, because great improvements cannot be made for fear of universal plunder. If Parliament but knew where to find decently honest agents it could rebuild our cities, rearrange our tenures, suppress pauperism by insurances, pay half the national debt by absorbing the nearly ruined railway system. What stops, to take a single example, a State management of the railways, which, by halving the gross cost of communication, might double the national power? Simply the openly expressed conviction of men's minds that, if the State had the railways, Mr. Gladstone is the only man who could be trusted not to "job" them, that is, to thieve; and the still frightfuller latent thought that Mr. Gladstone shows weakness, "puerism," in being so absolutely beyond suspicion.

The worst of all this is, that we see no cure for it. Every nation suffers from periods of violence, or of bigotry, or of apparent weakness, and after a time they pass away, to reappear at more and more distant intervals, but the habit of theft is in its nature chronic. The desire for "comfort" without work, which is its root, is one which civilization every year intensifies, and there are no barbarians left to bid civilization halt for centuries, that its poisonous vapors may have time to blow off from the face of the world. Punishment does little, as we see, for we already punish offenses against property more than offenses against life, and the only effect is to change burglary for swindling, robbery for forgery, "dacoity" by professional ruffians for "dacoity" by smooth respectables, banded together to rob the ignorant by plausible prospectuses. If Claude Duval were alive now he would not be fool enough to rob coaches. He would get up a tea company. The single remedy, we fear, is national poverty, which, by making all men watchmen, prevents the very inception of crime; and, as retribution comes for all things evil, we may rely on it that sooner or later, if this utter demoralization lasts, poverty will be the national portion. One grand evil of our villages is larceny—an evil so widespread that it seems beyond the correction of those who suffer; but let a thief go into a poor country—Bengal or Berne—and try to steal the husks of the rice or the fallen grapes, and he will learn once for all that there is one and a bitter preventive for habitual theft, the conversion of every man with a shilling into a savage watch-dog over his pennies. It is poverty through loss of trade and over-taxation, which, if this contemptible crime spreads further, will be upon us; and when it comes we warn officials, contractors, directors, and the like they will have a bad quarter of an hour. When the Convention sent army contractors by the dozen to the guillotine, soldiers' shoes ceased to be made of brown paper.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D. D.

The Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D. D., a leading divine in the German Reformed Church, and a professor in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Pa., died at his home on Saturday evening. Dr. Harbaugh was born at Waynesboro, Franklin county, Pa., October 28, 1817, and spent his early years on a farm. He commenced the trade of a carpenter in his nineteenth year, but soon turned his attention to teaching, in the meantime pursuing his studies in an academy during the summer. In 1840 he entered Marshall College, at Mercersburg, and the same time studied divinity in the theological seminary at that place. The college and seminary were at that time presided over by Dr. Nevin, a man of profound attainments, and of some eminence as a theological thinker. The Tractarian movement in England was then attracting much attention, and Dr. Nevin became the apostle of a movement in this country with similar tendencies, but many dissimilar features, since known as the Mercersburg Philosophy. Mr. Harbaugh, in common with the many young men who listened to the teachings of Dr. Nevin, could not but be profoundly impressed with the peculiar views of his instructor. In 1843, when he was licensed to preach, his zeal was quickened by the famous "Anxious Bench" controversy of the teacher he had learned to love, and he became a zealous supporter of the Mercersburg philosophy. His first pastorate was at Lewisburg, Pa., where he remained from 1843 to 1850. The taste for literary pursuits which characterized his youth and early manhood never forsook him, and during his pastorage at Lewisburg he continued his studies with unabated industry. In 1848 he published his first work, entitled "Heaven," which passed through many editions; and this was followed at intervals by other works of a similar character. In 1857 he published the "Life of Rev. Michael Schlater," the pioneer preacher of the German Reformed Church in America, and shortly afterwards, "The Fathers of the German Reformed Church in Europe and America." Dr. Harbaugh was author of a number of other works and a volume of poems, and editor of *The Guardian*, a monthly magazine which he commenced in 1850, the publication of which is still continued. He served as pastor of the First German Reformed Church at Lancaster for a number of years, and afterwards at Lebanon, until chosen Professor of Church History in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, in 1865. He then removed to that place, where he continued his labors until his death. At the beginning of the present year he revived the *Mercersburg Review*, a publication of considerable weight in the German Reformed Church, and well known among Protestants for its supposed Roman Catholic tendencies. Besides acting as the editor of this publication, he contributed all the lives of German Reformed ministers in the Theological Cyclopedia of Dr. McClintock, the first volume of which was recently published, and wrote much for newspapers and other periodicals. Among the most noticeable of his poetical effusions are his attempts to preserve the vernacular of the Pennsylvania Germans, a dialect that is fast passing away. Of these, a poem called "Das Alt Schulhaus on Der Krick" enjoyed a wide popularity among those who understood the conglomerate dialect of the "Pennsylvania Dutch." No one ever before succeeded so well in this novel species of composition as Dr. Harbaugh, and beside the reputation he acquired in this country, he became well known in Germany for his remarkable specimens of one of the vulgar dialects of the German tongue. The poem we have instanced is better known there than among English readers at home, but Dr. Harbaugh deserves much credit for the photograph of the past he has bequeathed to the descendants of the "Pennsylvania Dutch."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

General Walter H. Stevens.

The Iberville (La.) *South*, of the 7th inst., informs us of the death of Brigadier-General Walter H. Stevens. He was a native of New York, graduated at West Point in 1849, and remained in the United States army, attached to the Engineers, until the war broke out. He had married a daughter of the late Valery Herbert, of Iberville, in Louisiana and espoused the cause of his adopted State. During the war he was attached to General Beauregard's command as Engineer officer, with rank of Brigadier-General, and surrendered at Appomattox Court-House at its close. After this he went to Mexico, where he was chief engineer on the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico. He leaves a widow and two children.

Colonel Horatio Grooms.

The *State Gazette* chronicles the death of Colonel Horatio Groome, an old citizen of Austin, Texas. He was found dead near his house on the morning of the 17th inst., and the conclusion is that he was thrown from his horse, and, being advanced in years, the shock proved fatal.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. [310mw

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON OCTOBER 1, 1867,
$2,589,363.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	1,009,765·00
Premiums	1,179,598·00

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $9614·13. INCOME FOR 1867, $360,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 31]

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE

OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

COLTON & SHELDEN,

GENERAL AGENTS,

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. 2 23]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA:

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.........$1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000.

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,
Furman Sheppard,
Thomas MacKellar,
John Supplee,
John W. Claghorn,
Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Alfred S. Gillett,
N. S. Lawrence,
Charles I. Dupont,
Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.
2 22 fmw]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
W. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27]

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER.................................$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000

PHILADELPHIA BOARD.

Lemuel Coffin, Esq.,
Joseph W. Lewis, Esq.,
Charles S. Smith, Esq.,
Henry A. Duhring, Esq.,
Edward Siter, Esq.

All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
No. 6 *MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE*,
ATWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
5,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value	$1,102,802·50
	Cost $1,089,679 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	43,331·36
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5076·00. Estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103,017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 298·52	
		103,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,
Hugh Craig,
Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,
H. Jones Brooke,
Henry Sloan,
George G. Leiper,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
James C. Hand,
Samuel E. Stokes,
James Traquair,
William C. Ludwig,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
John D. Taylor,
Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George W. Bernardou,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
J. B. Semple, "
A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30 tf

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.

WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS

LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.

CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!

FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp] No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12]

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 510]

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [27 sthstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut.

PROPOSALS

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT OF THE PLATTE,

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Neb., November 30, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 1, from Cheyenne, Dakota, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees, in the Territory of Dakota, west of longitude 104 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver city.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals in person or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1, at Cheyenne, Dakota, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blanks forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
WILLIAM MYERS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte. 12 2 1m

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Nov. 13, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 4, from Saint Paul, Minn., or Saint Cloud, Minn., by the shortest road or line, to such Posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dakota Territory lying east of the Missouri river and bounded by it, and from Fort Stevenson, or other designated point on the Missouri river, eastward to present posts, or such as may be established east or north of that river, in Dakota Territory.

The weight to be transported on this Route No. 4 shall not exceed ten million pounds (10,000,000 pounds.)

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles for each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 4," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 4, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
11 30 tJ19 Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:—

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 5.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker, and such other points on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
12 3 tJ11 C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO.

(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS

No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.
VERY SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, FOUR FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, FINE VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, IRON CHESTS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, an extensive assortment of superior furniture, etc.
Superior billiard table, balls and cues complete.
FINE MIRRORS.
Elegant French plate mantel mirror, 82x50 inches.
Elegant French plate mantel mirror, 69x50 inches.
Two elegant French plate mantel mirrors. [12 31 2t

Sale at No. 508 S. Eighth street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC. ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, superior parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture; fine colored engravings, Brussels and other carpets; glass and china, etc. [12 31 2t

VERY SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, OVAL MIRROR, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
January 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1232 Pine street, by catalogue, the very superior furniture. [12 31 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers.)

SALE OF 500 LOTS OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, STOCK OF GOODS, ETC., by Catalogue.
On Friday Morning,
January 3d, 1868, sale commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found a general assortment of seasonable goods, suited to city jobbing and retail trade.
Particulars in future advertisements. 12 28 6t

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 13, 1867.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., January 13, 1868, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn tables, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipments, as follows:—

8½ miles railroad track.
4 claw bars, used.
2 pinch bars, used.
6 stuffing boxes, used.
20,000 pounds railroad chairs, good.
9560 pounds railroad iron, good.
1 locomotive, unserviceable.
1 locomotive and tender, serviceable.
1 locomotive head-light, unserviceable.
14 coupling links, good.
586 pounds car springs, good.
12,000 pounds railroad spikes, good.
500 cases ties, good.
2 shackle bars, used.
2 square brasses, good.
7 flat cars, worn but serviceable.
2 crows-feet, worn.
4 railroad frogs and 3 switch stands, worn.
4 spike mauls, worn.
2 jack screws and levers, worn.
2 turn-tables, worn.
1 fire tongs, worn.
2 screw wrenches, worn.
1 hand car, worn.
2 push-car wheels, worn.
1 stove, worn.
1 push car, worn.
4 hand-car wheels, worn.

This sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor to the bridge over the "Boca Chica."

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

Of the ten miles 1 39-160 are washed away by a late hurricane, 4 67-160 are in running order, although not continuous, and about 1 34-160 miles of the material are buried in sand.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The railroad to White's Ranche saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

Terms of payment cash, in United States Treasury notes.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the undersigned at this office.

A. J. McGONIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. A., in charge of office. 12 21 19t

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER OFFICE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 16, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 12 M., January 2, 1868, for the delivery of a three months' supply of OATS and HAY for this Depot

The Oats must be of the best quality.

The Hay must be of the best quality baled Hay.

Forage to be delivered, from time to time, as required by the officer in charge.

Bids must be made in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, and each bid must be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible parties that, in case the contract is awarded to the bidder, good and sufficient bond will be given for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
H. C. RANSOM,
12 24 7t] Brevet Lieut.-Col. and Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at HANOVER Street Wharf, PHILADELPHIA, on FRIDAY, Jan. 3, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., a quantity of second-hand QUARTERMASTERS' STORES, consisting of Adzes, Bedsteads (Iron), Blankets, Brooms (assorted), Chains, Chisels, Cups and Saucers, Desks, Hatchets, Knives and Forks, Scales, Tables, Old Iron, etc. etc.

Also, at the same time, one good serviceable Horse.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

F. J. CRILLY,
12 30 4t Bvt. Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

INTERNAL REVENUE

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,
(One door below Chesnut street).
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed

On $20.................................TWO PER CENT
From $20 to $100....................FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The Commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, ETC. 1 18

DRAMATIC.

Colonel Fitzgerald's New Play of "Light at Last," at the Arch Street Theatre.

Now and then, but very seldom, a person moving in our midst, and familiar to us all by face and name, makes a successful appeal to us from the stage. Such events, because of their infrequency, and because of our home pride, must necessarily create more of a sensation than would result from the representation of a play of equal or even superior merit by one who is not of us. Colonel Fitzgerald is well and favorably known as a journalist, and he has now added somewhat of dramatic renown to his past reputation. A new play by him was long since announced as in preparation at the Arch Street Theatre, and last evening, on its first presentation, that spacious edifice was literally crowded by an anxious and good-natured audience. So great, in fact, was the interest excited by the event, that several hundred people were unable to gain admittance, and were forced to await its second representation.

The title of the play, which is of the mixed sensational and comedy style, is *Light at Last; or, the Shadow on the Casement.* The scene is located in and around the Terrace Hotel, at the famous Lake of Killarney, and every phase of Irish life, from the highest to the lowest, is introduced. "Squire Fairlawn" (Mr. A. Everly) is the villain of the piece, domestic and otherwise. In truth, he is a bloated and brutal specimen of humanity, and drawn with sufficient care to excite a satisfactory amount of disgust in the audience. By systematic extortion he reduces a family to the verge of ruin, and then forces one of its members to become his wife. "Mrs. Fairlawn" (Mrs. John Drew), however, has loved, and still loves a young man by the name of "Robert King" (Mr. L. L. James), who is another financial victim of "the Squire." The play opens with the arrival of "the Squire" and his wife at the hotel, the former in search of peace and quiet, two phases of life impossible in his presence. "Robert King" follows "Mrs. Fairlawn" to the hotel, and has an affecting farewell interview with her in the garden. A low creature by the name of "Dennis" (Mr. R. H. Craig) is a spectator, unknown to them. Meanwhile, "John Wilkins Millstone" (Mr. Charles Walcot, Jr.) and "Mrs. John W. M" (Mrs. Walcot), a brace of high-flying American actors, have arrived, and created a general sensation by their oddities of speech and manner.

In the second act "King" has an interview with the "Squire" in a dimly-lighted room. He demands the restoration of but half his patrimony, promising to leave the country forever in return. The "Squire" stoutly refuses this, and an excited interview ensues, ending in the death of the domestic villain, who, about to shoot his victim, sends the ball through his own heart, in consequence of a sudden attack of apoplexy which throws his hand against his own person. "King" then flies, fearing suspicion. The only spectator of the interview is a shadowy form seen upon the casement.

In the third act, "King" seeks concealment until the following night with "Mrs. Fairlawn," who is convinced of his innocence. But "Miss Fairlawn" (Miss Lizzie Price), who is also in love with "King," ferrets out his hiding-place, and is only persuaded to conceal it from the officers of the law by a threat on the part of her sister-in-law to burn the will of her dead husband, by which "Miss Fairlawn" is left a considerable estate.

In the fourth act, "King" effects his escape; but the hotel takes fire, and he returns in time to rescue "Mrs. Fairlawn," when he is recognized and both are taken into custody on the charge of having murdered the "Squire."

In the fifth and last act, "Dennis" visits "Mrs. Fairlawn" in prison and promises to leave the country without testifying against her, on receipt of £1000. This is refused, and the scene changes to the court-room and the double trial. "Dennis" there testifies to a preconcerted plot of murder, and the situation assumes a very desperate cast, when "John Wilkins Millstone" appears upon the scene, and, after worrying the attorney-general to his heart's content, discloses the mystery of "the shadow on the casement," and the true state of the case. The prosecution is thus abandoned and the play winds up with a foretaste of the happiness in store for "King" and the easily consoled widow.

It must be acknowledged that this plot displays considerable ingenuity in conception and a fair share of dramatic power in its working up. But the stage has long been flooded with productions of a similar character and equal merit, so that the success of the play must depend almost entirely on the performers and the mechanical effects. Mrs. Drew as "Mrs. Fairlawn" acted with her accustomed force, and was well supported. The most creditable parts, however, were those of Mr. and Mrs. Walcot, who threw a great deal of grace and quaintness into their acting, and were rewarded with unstinted applause. At the close of the play, Col. Fitzgerald appeared in answer to repeated calls, and tendered his thanks to the audience for the manner in which they had received his effort, and also to the press for its generosity in advance of the representation.

Dramatic and Musical Notes.

THE OPERA.—On next Monday evening, as we have already announced, the music-loving public will be presented with the first of a series of operatic performances which have rarely been equalled in this city. The company of artists embrace Max Maretzek's Italian Opera Troupe, Leonard Grover's German Troupe, and Lafayette Harrison's Concert and Operatic Company. These embrace an array of the best talent now in the United States, with M'me Gazzaniga, M'me Parepa-Rosa, Miss Minnie A. Hauck, Signor Ronconi, Joseph Hermanns, and Theodore Habelmann, in the casts. Every grand musical composition which will be placed upon the stage will receive that careful and classical rendition which will insure a decisive success. The season tickets are sold at such reasonable rates, that we doubt not that they will be eagerly and quickly taken up.

CARL SENTZ has consented to repeat, in deference to the wishes of many of his patrons, the celebrated great work of Mozart, known as the *Jupiter Symphony.* This announcement will give general satisfaction. Mr. William Stoll, Jr., whose performance of Rode's Concerto at a former concert created such a *furore*, will play the most beautiful of De Beriot's solos for the violin, composed on a well-known motivo by Beethoven. This will undoubtedly be a brilliant and successful concert.

CARL WOLFSOHN'S FIRST BEETHOVEN MATINEE will take place on next Friday afternoon, January 3, at half-past four o'clock, in the Foyer of the Academy of Music.

AT THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE the fairy spectacle of *Cendrillon* continues to draw large and enthusiastic audiences. In addition to the interest which always attaches to a careful and artistic ballet representation, the story of the play itself contains considerable interest, and adds much to the entertainment of the audience. The piece is placed upon the stage with a splendor scarcely ever equalled in this city, and will undoubtedly have a long and successful run. A matinee will be given to-morrow (New Year) afternoon.

AT THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE Miss Lucille Western is still engaged in the personation of the double character of "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine" in the sensational drama of *East Lynne; or, The Elopement.* To-morrow afternoon a matinee will be given, at which will be presented *Beauty and the Beast*, and *Wallace, the Hero of Scotland.*

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Hanlons continue to draw overflowing houses. We have already noticed their performances at such length that nothing further is required. We can only assure our readers that if they fail to see the Hanlons this week, they will miss a rare and instructive entertainment.

A matinee will be given to-morrow afternoon.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE the usual variety of pleasing entertainments has been greatly increased during the holiday season. The audiences properly appreciate the persevering efforts of the management to please. A matinee will be given to-morrow afternoon.

AT THE SEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a new burlesque of *Faust* was presented last evening and will be repeated until further notice. It is, as is usual with the burlesques presented at this establishment, decidedly comical and entertaining. "Johnny" Mack, an Ethiopian comedian of undoubted merit, is the principal attraction.

AT CONCERT HALL the Morris Brothers' Minstrels will remain the rest of the present week. They present a varied and entertaining programme.

—It is stated that Mr. Winans, of this country, has proposed to buy the Moscow Railroad, so long in the market, and recently offered to the Russo-French Company by the Government. He is willing to pay 25,000,000 rubles ($19,700,000) within a year, besides undertaking to amortize a former loan.

—Low spirits prevail to a frightful extent in the Utica Lunatic Asylum. At least the thermometer was 22 degrees below zero on Saturday morning.

A GAY DECEIVER.

A Dry-Goods Clerk Deserts Two Wives, and Engages the Third—His Arrest and Exposure in Louisville—A Young Lady Saved from Ruin.

From the Louisville Courier.

Another of those cases so common to the metropolitan cities of the country, in which an innocent young lady has been basely duped by a bigamist, came to light yesterday. Without entering into any lengthy comment on the affair, we will simply lay before our readers the plain facts of the case.

A few days ago a young man named Thomas Hansom was engaged as a clerk in one of the large dry goods establishments of New York. While in this avocation he formed the acquaintance of an elegant and fascinating young widow from Chicago, who was on a brief visit to that city. Upon learning the fact that the young widow was possessed of wealth as well as beauty, he lost no opportunity to crowd his claim to her hand, heart, and fortune. Right here we would state, in order to keep up the link of our narrative, that the said young Hansom, at that time, was not only a husband, but the father of one child.

As we have said, he lost no opportunity to press his suit with the young widow, who was totally ignorant of the fact that he was a married man. Time passed rapidly over the heads of the devoted lovers, until the period of the young widow's departure arrived. With many plights of eternal love and constancy they separated 'midst the snappings of heartstrings. The widow returned to her home in Chicago, and, after a lively and lovely correspondence of several months, young Hansom threw up his situation, basely deserted the partner of his bosom, and flew to the arms of his doting widow, in that basin of sin and iniquity, Chicago.

Shortly after his arrival in that city their happiness was consummated, and the bewitching and wealthy young widow rejoiced once more in the possession of a husband. But a short time had elapsed, however, until wife No. 2 was startled by the discovery of wife No. 1, and that she had been heartlessly betrayed by a man who had already a wife and child in New York. The Chicago wife lost no time, after the shocking development, in repairing to New York to ascertain the true state of the case. It is only necessary to mention that her worst fears were realized.

She met Hansom's first wife, and, after brooding over their mutual misfortune, it was privately arranged that the first wife should procure a divorce, and thus save the wayward young man from disgrace and the penitentiary. It appears that the first wife, being fully cognizant of the dishonorable and heartless character of the man who had betrayed her, readily yielded to the proposition, and very sensibly relinquished her claim to such a husband. After fully arranging the affair, the second wife returned to her devoted husband in Chicago, and presented him with a legal pardon. The first wife shortly afterwards married a gentleman of wealth and refinement, and removed with him to California.

Hansom, it seems, lived very happily with his second wife up to last summer, when he conceived the idea of coming to this city to enhance his fortunes. Accordingly, he came here, leaving his wife at Chicago, and soon obtained a situation as clerk in the well known house of W. H. Andrews, on Market street. Being a man of fluent conversation and fascinating appearance, he soon opened a new career of duplicity among the young ladies of our city. He succeeded in gaining the affections of a young lady of wealth, beauty and refinement, residing on Walnut street, whose name we do not feel at liberty to mention. While he was carrying on his flirtations in Louisville, his wife was made acquainted with the condition of things, and, to the utter surprise of the gay and festive Hansom, she dropped in upon him one fine morning. After considerable persuasion, and some slight hints at his former career—bigamy—and as "Sam" would say:—"You know, you know, you know, and all that sort of thing," Mr. Hansom deemed it best to comply with the request of his wife to accompany her home. They returned to Chicago, but the faithless husband still pined for his victim in Louisville. He kept up a regular correspondence, the young lady, of course, being ignorant that he was married, or the precise cause of his leaving Louisville.

But it seems that Hansom had made up his mind to possess himself of a third wife, and therefore struck out again for Louisville, arriving here about one week ago. He at once resumed his courtship with the young lady alluded to, in this city, and engaged her to marry. It appears that Hansom had unthoughtfully disclosed the secret of his intention to marry the aforesaid young lady to a gentleman in Chicago. After finding out that Hansom had, sure enough, deserted his wife and come to this city, the gentleman aforesaid felt it incumbent upon him, in point of honor, to reveal the villainous purpose of the base wretch to his wife, and, further, save the young lady in this city from ruin, if possible.

Upon being made acquainted with these facts, Mrs. Hansom set out for this place, arriving yesterday. She at once found the residence of the young lady, by a portion of a letter bearing her name, which she had found in her husband's coat pocket some months ago. When the deceived and outraged wife made known the object of her visit to the innocent young lady, she at once produced a package of letters which she had received from Hansom, and placed them in the wife's hands. Mrs. Hansom then started out in search of an officer to arrest her guilty husband. Officer Bligh was put upon his trail, and, as usual, soon found the object of his search. Hansom had secured a situation in the Trade Palace, on Jefferson street, and had just set in as clerk. Officer Bligh asked him if he was acquainted with the young lady of our city above mentioned, and he replied in the affirmative. He also admitted that he was engaged to marry her. Mr. Bligh then informed him that the fact of his having a wife was well known in this city. He stated that it was true he once had a wife, but that he had been divorced and separated from her for upwards of four years. Officer Bligh wasted no further time, but took the crestfallen Hansom to the Mayor's office, where he was confronted by his outraged wife. Of course, he wilted, and implored for mercy. He was taken to the Schell Hotel, on the corner of First and Jefferson streets, where the young lady whom he has so basely deceived visited him in the presence of his wife.

We leave the reader to imagine the feelings of the miserable man during that painful interview. The wife stated that her sole object in visiting our city was to save the young lady, and having accomplished that much, would not remain to prosecute the villainous destroyer of her happiness. She requested Officer Bligh to set him at liberty, which he did, and the outraged wife returned to Chicago. At about 4 o'clock last evening, the brother of the young lady was apprised of the affair, and repaired to the Schell Hotel to meet Hansom and seek redress for the wrongs of his sister at his hands; but Hansom had left, and no doubt got away from the city before dark.

Mrs. Hansom stated to Officer Bligh that the father of his first wife, in New York, would be certain to prosecute him for bigamy, if this affair came to his ears, and that Hansom has always been in dread of him.

—"The German papers are advertising for the heirs of a Wurm who died in this country, leaving a large fortune." As we are all poor worms, the estate will not go far.

—The Chicago *Times* grumbles because all our periodical literature is Republican in tone. Why don't the Democrats learn to read and start a magazine of their own?

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty or one hundred acres, Bristol Pike, above the Seven Mile Stone and near Tacony. Also, factory and dwellings to let. Inquire on premises, or to R. WHITAKER, No. 610 LOCUST Street. 12 28 3t*

SUMS OF $15,000, $9000, AND $4000, FOR investment in mortgages of city property. Apply to S. W. THACKARA & SON,
12 30 3t* No. 244 S. THIRD Street.

ITALIAN OPERA.

GALA FESTIVAL SEASON
OF
GRAND OPERA,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 6, 1868.

THE SALE OF SECURED SEATS FOR THE SEASON WILL COMMENCE
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) JANUARY 1,
NEW YEAR'S DAY,
At 9 o'clock A. M., at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street. 12 31 8otf

SKATING PARKS.

FINE SKATING!! FINE SKATING!!!
AT THE
HARRISON SKATING PARK,
BERKS Street, between SECOND and FRONT Sts.
Take FIFTH and SIXTH, UNION, and SECOND and THIRD Streets Cars.
Brilliantly illuminated with gas, and additional Ladies' Accommodations provided.
A Band of Music Afternoons and Evenings.
Season Tickets, $3.
Single Admission, 25 cents. 1t*

EXCELLENT SKATING AT THE ARCTIC PARK, EIGHTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE. GRAND SKATING TOURNAMENT, SKATING MATCHES, and MASQUERADE CARNIVALS, commencing THURSDAY AFTERNOON, weather permitting. Season tickets reduced. Admission, 25 cents. Snow no preventative. 1t*

SKATING! SKATING!!
WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.
ICE MOST SPLENDID AND STRONG.
Open until 10 o'clock at night.
NELLIE DEAN,
THE LITTLE QUEEN OF THE WEST, HAS ARRIVED. 1t*

GRAND ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS AT EASTWICK PARK, THIS EVENING, at 5½ o'clock.
Twenty acres of PURE ICE.
Beck's Silver Band performs. 1t*

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!—A large assortment of Wood-top Parlor and fine Steel Skates of all sizes, selling off at reduced prices. Also, a general assortment of Table Cutlery, Plated Spoons, Forks, and Castors, Britannia Ware, and Waiters. W. W. EMERICK, House Furnishing Hardware Store, No. 721 MARKET Street 12 24 12trp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
Invite attention to their very large stock of
FINE WATCHES,
GOLD JEWELRY,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
AND FANCY GOODS,
Of their own importation, which they offer at
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED, IN ORDER TO DIMINISH STOCK.

JUST RECEIVED,
A very large invoice of ANIMALS' HEADS, for Halls and Dining Rooms.
Also, VASES from Herculaneum and Pompeii, and Curiosities from the Pyramids. 5 28§

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South SECOND Street, Philadelphia, asks attention to his varied and extensive stock of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND SILVER-WARE.
Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of PLATED-WARE, constantly on hand.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. 11 16 stuth§

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street.
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware,
AT [12 18 12§
REDUCED PRICES.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of
WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE.
A large portion of our Stock is entirely new, made expressly for our
HOLIDAY SALES.
NEW GOODS CONTINUALLY RECEIVED.
Our Stock of WATCHES AND DIAMONDS is unusually large, and the prices as low, if not lower, than they can be purchased in this city.
BRIDAL PRESENTS in great variety. 5 1§4p

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

TO RENT.

TO LET,
Large Third-Story Room,
Well Lighted, with or without Power.
APPLY AT
11 6tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

ARCH STREET STORE TO RENT.—THE Lease and Fixtures of the spacious store No. 825 ARCH Street will be sold a bargain. 12 28 6t 4p*

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BUILDING No. 1103 Race street; last occupied as a hotel; suitable for any business. Apply to J. H. WHEELER,
12 30 3t* No. 118 S. FIFTH Street.

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JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT JEWELERS,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE NOW OPENING
VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
DECORATED PORCELAINS,
FLOWER STANDS,
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,
Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,
PARIS JET JEWELRY.
[10 15 tuthsâmrp

VIENNESE SKATE BAGS,
THE GREAT CHRISTMAS
NOVELTY.
These Elegant Goods have been expressly designed for this
CHRISTMAS SALES,
AND ARE SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
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HOLIDAY PRESENTS
ZOETROPES.
A fresh supply, with new sets of diagrams, just received. No more interesting or useful article illustrating a principle in optics can be had for the young. For sale by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
12 11 19trp No. 924 CHESNUT St

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE

Is warranted to execute in the best manner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.

It has no Equal, being Absolutely the best Family Machine in the world, and intrinsically the cheapest.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had by application at the

Salesrooms of the Company, S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Instruction given on the Machine gratuitously to all purchasers. 11 2 tfrp

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.
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JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Is now offering an elegant and extensive variety of
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS,
SCARFS, TIES
MUFFLERS, GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Also, his usual assortment of MERINO, SILK, and WOOLLEN [1 22rp
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
FOR GENTLEMEN.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WRAPPERS,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
CRAVATS,
SCARFS,
GLOVES,
MUFFLERS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
SCARF RINGS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS,
WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF UNDERGARMENTS, ETC.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
12 11 16 31 5p NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

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MARKET
AND
NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD

Two Hundred Pairs Blankets
AT REDUCED PRICES.

100 Pairs Colored Blankets
$3·00 TO $4·00 A PAIR.

100 COMFORTABLES AND WOOLLEN COVERLETS.
60 MARSEILLES QUILTS, MEDIUM AND FINE.
100 COLORED AND LOW WHITE QUILTS.

SHEETINGS. SHIRTINGS.

10-4 UTICAS, BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED.
10-4 WALTHAM, BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED.
9-8 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4 SHEETINGS, RIGHT PRICES.
WILLIAMSVILLES, WAMSUTTA, NEW YORK MILLS. [9 7 stuth
GOOD SHOW OF DOMESTIC GOODS.

FINE BLACK ASTRACHAN CLOTHS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Opened to-day the last case remaining on hand of the FINEST QUALITY
BLACK ASTRACHAN CLOTHS,
SCARCE AND VERY DESIRABLE.
For sale wholesale and retail. 12 27 fstu 3t

POPULAR PRICES FOR
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
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CHESNUT STREET.
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GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Will be prepared to offer for HOLIDAY PRESENTS splendid assortments of
LACES, LACE GOODS,
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AT PRICES TO INSURE SALES.
THEIR STOCK OF
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Will be offered at the Lowest Rates.
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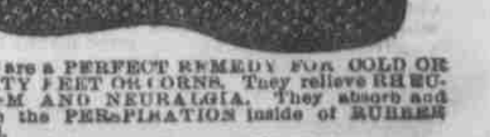

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